COMMUNICATION, LANGUAGE AND DEVELOPMENT

Dr. V. CHIIDAMBARANATHA PILLAI

TAMIL UNIVERSITY
THANJAVUR-613 005

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(An Analysis with reference to the Kanikkara tribe of Tamilnadu)

Dr. V. CHIDAMBARANATHA PILLAI
Professor & Head
Tribal Research Centre

TAMIL UNIVERSITY
THANJAVUR

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Dr. C.K. Mahadevan
Vice-Chancellor

Foreword

Dr. V. Chidambaranatha Pillai's book "Communication, Language and Development: An Analysis with reference to the Kanikkara tribe of Tamilnadu" is a welcome addition to our ever increasing scientific literature on tribal studies. This book can, therefore, be claimed as the most comprehensive and up-to-date account of tribal communication, language and development in general.

In Tamilnadu, 36 tribal communities are identified with the population of 5.74 lakhs. The tribal community "KANIKKARAS" is one among them. It is a well known fact that a society, without proper communication skills, cannot function effectively. The author of this book points out the Kani people also feels this necessity eloborately.

It is also mentioned in this book that Kani tribe is trying for the permanent domination of the Kani language in all spheres of life keeping in mind the slogan, "In all places, Kani; In all things, Kani; In all times, Kani" like a mystical love for worship with regard to their language.

Kanis have their own ways of thought provoking developmental plans with regard to their language and also their children's education.

I take pride in introducing Dr.V.Chidambaranatha Pillai's accomplishments in the field of tribal studies through this book. I am sure that this book will be very useful to linguists in general and also to the researchers who are working on tribal people, in particular.

C.K. Mahadevan

Thanjavur
21-02-2001

முனைவர் வே. சிதம்பரநாதபிள்ளை
எம்.ஏ.,(தமிழ்); எம்.ஏ.(மொழியியல்); பிஎச்டி.,
பேராசிரியர் & தலைவர்,
பழங்குடி மக்கள் ஆய்வு மையம்,
தமிழ்ப் பல்கலைக்கழகம்,
தஞ்சாவூர்

தஞ்சாவூர்
22-02-2001

நன்றியுரை

"Communication, Language and Development: An analysis with reference to the Kanikkara tribe of Tamilnadu" என்னும் தலைப்பில் அமைந்த ஆய்வுத்திட்டத்தினை மேற்கொள்ள அனுமதியளித்து ஒல்லும் வகையால் உறுதுணையாக நின்று ஊக்கமளித்து உதவிய தமிழ்ப் பல்கலைக்கழக முன்னாள் துணைவேந்தரும், எனது பேராசிரியப் பெருந்தகையுமான மாண்பமை **முனைவர் ச. அகத்தியலிங்கம்** அவர்களுக்கு முதற்கண் எனது உளமார்ந்த நன்றியினைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். இவ்வாய்வு தொய்வின்றி முடிவுற உதவிய தமிழ்ப் பல்கலைக்கழக முன்னாள் துணைவேந்தர் மாண்பமை (காலஞ்சென்ற) **முனைவர் சி. பாலசுப்பிரமணியன்** அவர்களை இந்நேரத்தில் நன்றியறிதலுடன் நினைவுகூர்கிறேன்.

இவ்வாய்வினை நூலாக்கம் செய்ய அனுமதி வழங்கியதோடு மிகச் சிறந்தநிலையில் நல்லதொரு அணிந்துரையையும் வழங்கி, என் ஆய்வு முயற்சிகளுக்கு ஏற்றம் தரும் வண்ணம் கருத்துக்களை அளித்துத் தொடர்ந்து ஊக்கம் கொடுத்துவரும் இன்னாள் துணைவேந்தர் மாண்பமை **முனைவர் கதிர். மகாதேவன்** அவர்களுக்கும் என் நெஞ்சுநிறை நன்றியினை உரித்தாக்கிக் கொள்கிறேன்.

இவ்வாய்வு சிறப்பான முறையில் முழுமைபெற உதவியவர்களின் பெயர்களை இவண் குறிப்பிடுவது எனது கட்டாயக்கடமையாகும். இவ்வாய்வின் தலைப்பினைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க ஆலோசனை வழங்கியதோடு சிறந்த கருத்துக்களை நல்கியும், உரிய சூழலை ஏற்படுத்தித் தந்தும் உதவிய பழங்குடி மக்கள் ஆய்வு மையத்தின் முன்னாள் இயக்குநர் **முனைவர் தே.வீ. இராகவராவ்** அவர்களுக்கும் என் உளப்பூர்வ நன்றி உரித்தாகுக.

இவ்வாய்வினை மேற்கொண்டபோது உரிய உதவிகளை அவ்வப்போது செய்து ஆய்வில் சுணக்கம் ஏற்படாவண்ணம் உதவிய

தமிழ்ப் பல்கலைக்கழக முன்னாள் பதிவாளர்கள் **முனைவர் பெ. சின்னையன், முனைவர் இராம. முத்தையன்** ஆகியோருக்கும், முன்னாள் நிதியலுவலர் **திரு ஆர். கதிரேசன்** அவர்களுக்கும் என் நன்றியினைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

இவ்வாய்விற்கு வேண்டிய தரவுகளைத் தந்துதவிய தகவலாளிகள் அனைவருக்கும் என் நெஞ்சுநிறை நன்றி என்றும் உண்டு. மேலும், தரவுகள் சேகரிப்பின்போது உதவிய நண்பர் **முனைவர் ஒய்.ஐசக் அருள்தாஸ்** அவர்களுக்கும், காணிக்கார மாணவர்கள் பயில்கின்ற அரசு பழங்குடியினர் உண்டுறைப் பள்ளிகளின் **தலைமை ஆசிரியர்கள்** அனைவருக்கும், அட்டவணைத் தயாரிப்பின்போது உதவிய நண்பர் **முனைவர் என். கிருட்டிணன்** அவர்களுக்கும் என் நன்றி உரித்தாகுக.

இவ்வாய்வறிக்கையின் எழுத்துப்படியினைத் திருத்திச் செப்பமுறச் செய்த என் ஆங்கிலப் பேராசிரியப் பெருந்தகை **திரு என். எஸ். இந்திரன்** அவர்களுக்கும், திருந்திய எழுத்துப்படியின் உருவாக்கத்திற்கு உதவிய என் வாழ்க்கைத்துணைவி **திருமதி ஈ. வசந்தகுமாரி** அவர்களுக்கும், உரிய காலத்திற்குள் தட்டச்சு செய்து தந்த **திரு மயில்சாமி** அவர்களுக்கும் என் நன்றி உரியதாகும்.

இவ்வாய்வின் நூலாக்கத்திற்குப் பல்லாற்றானும் துணைநின்ற தமிழ்ப் பல்கலைக்கழகப் பதிவாளர் (பொறுப்பு) **முனைவர் கு.வெ. பாலசுப்பிரமணியன்** அவர்களுக்கும், நிதியலுவலர் (பொறுப்பு) **திரு இரா. சுப்பராயலு** அவர்களுக்கும், பதிப்புத்துறை இயக்குநர் (பொறுப்பு) **முதுமுனைவர் ம. சா. அறிவுடைநம்பி** அவர்களுக்கும் என் நெஞ்சார்ந்த நன்றியினைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

இந்நூலாக்கத்தின்போது கலந்துரையாடல் மூலம் நற்கருத்துக்களை நல்கிய தமிழ்ப் பல்கலைக்கழக நாடகக்களஞ்சியத் தலைவர் **முனைவர் க. இரவீந்திரன்**, பழங்குடி மக்கள் ஆய்வு மைய முதுநிலை விரிவுரையாளர் **முனைவர் ம. சேதுராமன்** ஆகியோருக்கும் என் நன்றி உரியது.

இந்நூலாக்கத்திற்குத் துணைநின்ற தமிழ்ப் பல்கலைக்கழகப் பதிப்புத்துறை மற்றும் அச்சக நண்பர்களுக்கும் என் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.

CONTENTS

கருத்துப்பரிமாற்றம், மொழி மற்றும் மேம்பாடு: தமிழ்நாட்டுக் காணிக்காரப் பழங்குடி மக்களை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட ஆய்வு

(ஆய்வுச்சுருக்கம்)

1. ஆய்வின் பொது அறிமுகம்

1.1 முன்னுரை

1981 -ஆம் ஆண்டு மக்கட்தொகை கணக்குப்படி, தமிழகத்தில் 36 பழங்குடி இனத்தவர்கள் உள்ளனர். இத்தகையப் பழங்குடி மக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை தமிழகத்தில் 5.2 இலட்சம் ஆகும். காணி இனத்தவரும் இப்பழங்குடி மக்கள் இனத்தவரில் ஒரு இனத்தவராவர். தமிழகத்தில் காணி இனத்தவர்கள் கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்திலும், திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டத்திலும் வாழ்கின்றனர். கேரள மாநிலத்தில் திருவனந்தபுரம் மாவட்டத்திலும், கொல்லம் மாவட்டத்திலும் இவ்வினத்தவர்கள் வாழுகின்றனர். நேரடி ஆய்வில் இம்மக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 4325 எனத் தெரிய வருகிறது. ஆனால், 1981-ஆம் ஆண்டு மக்கட்தொகை கணக்குப்படி, இம்மக்களின் எண்ணிக்கை 3698 ஆகும். இவ்வாய்வு, 4325 காணி மக்கட்தொகையின் அடிப்படையில் மேற்கொள்ளப்படுகிறது.

இந்தோ-ஆரியன், திராவிடம், ஆசியாட்டிக், திபெத்தோ-பர்மன் மொழிக்குடும்பங்களைச் சார்ந்த பழங்குடி மக்களின் மொழிகளைக் குறித்த ஆய்வுகள் 1960-ஆம் ஆண்டிற்குப் பிறகே மொழியியல் அடிப்படையிலும், சமூக மானிடவியல் அடிப்படையிலும் மிகத் தீவிரமான நிலையில் மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டன.

தமிழ்ப் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் பழங்குடி மக்கள் ஆய்வு மையத்தின் குறிக்கோள்களில் ஒன்றான மொழி மேம்பாடு குறித்துக் "கருத்துப்பரிமாற்றம், மொழி, மேம்பாடு: தமிழ்நாட்டுக் காணிக்காரப் பழங்குடி மக்களை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட ஆய்வு" என்ற தலைப்பில் ஆய்வு மேற்கொள்ளத் திட்டமிடப்பட்டது.

1.2 ஆய்வின் குறிக்கோள்கள்

இவ்வாய்வின் குறிக்கோள்களாகப் பின்வருவன அமைகின்றன:

1. பொதுவாகக் காணிப் பேச்சுவழக்கின் போக்கு எவ்வாறு உள்ளது? என்பதனை ஆய்தல்

2. கருத்துக்களையும், உணர்வுகளையும் காணிகள் தங்களிடையே பரிமாற்றம் செய்யும்போது கருத்துப் பரிமாற்றப் போக்கின் தன்மை எவ்வாறு உள்ளது? என்பதனை ஆய்தல்.

3. சமுகத்தின் வெவ்வேறு சூழ்நிலைகளில் காணிப்பேச்சு வழக்கினைப் பயன்படுத்தும் தன்மையினை ஆய்தல்

4. மொழி மேம்பாடு மற்றும் கல்வி மேம்பாடு ஆகியவற்றைக் காணி இனமக்கள் மேற்கொள்ள எடுக்க வேண்டிய செயல்பாட்டினைக் குறித்து ஆய்தல்

என்பனவாகும்.

1.3. ஆய்வின் அடிப்படை

இவ்வாய்வினை மேற்கொள்வதால், இப்பழங்குடி மக்களின் மேம்பாடு குறித்த வெவ்வேறு ஆய்வுகளில் ஈடுபட வழி ஏற்படுகிறது. மேலும், புதிய மொழிக்கொள்கைகளையும், இரு மொழிக் கல்வித் திட்டக் கொள்கைகளையும் குறித்து ஆய்வு செய்வோருக்கு இவ்வாய்வு மிகவும் பயன் உள்ளதாக அமையும்,

1.4. ஆய்வு மேற்கொண்ட இடம்

இவ்வாய்வு, தமிழகத்தின் கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்தில் கல்குளம் வட்டத்தின 33 குடியிருப்புகளிலும், விளவங்கோடு வட்டத்தில் 14 குடியிருப்புகளிலும், தோவாளை வட்டத்தில் ஒரு குடியிருப்பிலுமாக 48 குடியிருப்புகளிலும், திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டத்தில் 5 குடியிருப்புகளிலும் வாழுகின்ற காணி மக்களிடையே மேற்கொள்ளப்பட்டது.

1.5. ஆய்வுக்கருவி

பட்டியல் வினா நிரல் அடிப்படையில் இவ்வாய்விற்கான தரவுகள் சேகரிக்கப்பட்டன. இப்பட்டியல் வினா நிரல் எம் வி. சிரீதர் முதலியவர்களால் தயார்க்கப்பட்ட "Questionnnaire Bank for Sociolinguistic Surveys in India" என்னும் நூலில் குறிக்கப்பட்ட நெறிகாட்டுதல்களின்படி தயாரிக்கப்பட்டது.

1.6. ஆய்வு மாதிரிகள்

இவ்வாய்விற்கான மாதிரிகள், பருவட்டு மாதிரி முறையில் ஒவ்வொரு குடியிருப்பிலும் உள்ள காணியரில் 5 விழுக்காடு காணியர் என்ற பிரதிநிதித்துவ அடிப்படையில் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டுத் தரவுகள் சேகரிக்கப்பட்டன.

1.7. தகவலாளிகள்

தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட தகவலாளிகள் இவ்வாய்விற்காக 15-25 வயதுப்பிரிவினர் (முதல் வயதுப்பிரிவு), 26-35 வயதுப்பிரிவினர் (இரண்டாம் வயதுப்பிரிவு), 36-50 வயதுப்பிரிவினர் (மூன்றாம் வயதுப்பிரிவு), 51 மற்றும் அதற்கு மேலும் உள்ள வயதுப்பிரிவினர் (நான்காம் வயதுப்பிரிவு)என நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினர்களாகப் பகுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனர்.

ஒவ்வொரு வயதுப்பிரிவினரிலும் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட தகவலாளிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை விபரம் கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ளது:

வரிசை எண்	வயதுப பிரிவு	ஆண் தகவலாளிகள்	பெண் தகவலாளிகள்	மொத்த எண்ணிக்கை
1	முதல் வயதுப்பிரிவு	28	29	57
2	இரண்டாம் வயதுப்பிரிவு	28	32	60
3	மூன்றாம் வயதுப்பிரிவு	40	19	59
4	நான்காம் வயதுப்பிரிவு	40	19	59

இத்தகவலாளிகளுடன் 250 குழந்தைகளிடமும், 35 ஆசிரியர்களிடமும் தரவுகள் சேகரிக்கப்பட்டன.

1.8. இயல் அமைப்பு

இவ்வாய்வு 7 இயல்களைக் கொண்டு விளங்குகிறது. முதல் இயலான "அறிமுகம்" என்பதில் ஆய்வு குறித்த பொதுத்தன்மைகள் தரப்படுகின்றன. இரண்டாம் இயலான "காணிக்காரர்கள் - பொது அறிமுகம்" என்பதில் காணிக்காரர்களின் வாழ்வியல் குறித்த செய்திகள் விரிவாகத் தரப்படுகின்றன. "தமிழுடனும், மலையாளத்துடனும் காணி ஒப்பீடு" என்ற மூன்றாம் இயலில் காணியரின் பேச்சுவழக்கு தமிழ்மொழியின் கிளைமொழி என நிறுவப்படுகிறது. நான்காம் இயலான "கருத்துப்பரிமாற்ற அமைப்பு" என்பதில் வெவேறு சமூகச் சூழல்களில் குடும்பம் தொடர்பானவற்றில் காணியரின் கருத்துப் பரிமாற்றச் செயல்பாட்டின் தன்மைகள் தெளிவாகத் தரப்படுகின்றன. "மொழி" என்னும் ஐந்தாம் இயலில் குடும்பம் தொடர்பாக உள்ளவை அல்லலாதனவற்றில் மொழித்திறன் குறித்த ஆய்வு செய்யப்படுகிறது. "மேம்பாடு: மொழி மற்றும் கல்வி" என்னும் ஆறாம் இயலில் காணிமொழி மேம்பாடு மற்றும் கல்வி குறித்து விரிவாக ஆராயப்படுகிறது. இறுதி இயலான "நிறைவுரை" என்பதில் ஆய்வின் பொதுப்போக்கு குறித்தும், அவர்களின் மொழி குறித்தும், கல்விகுறித்தும், வேண்டிய சிபாரிசுகளைச் மேற்கொள்வது குறித்தும் விரிவாக எடுத்து இயம்பப்படுகின்றது. எல்லா இயல்களை அடுத்தும் வேண்டிய பணிகளை மேற்கொள்ளச் சிபாரிசு செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. இறுதி இயலை அடுத்து, வெவ்வேறு தலைப்புகளில் அட்டவணைகள் தரப்படுகின்றன.

2. காணிக்காரர்கள் - அறிமுகம்

2.1. முன்னுரை

மனிதனுடைய சமூகப் பழக்கவழக்கங்களில் பேசுகின்ற பண்பும் ஒன்று. இப் பேசும்பண்பு அவனுடைய வாழ்வையும் வரலாற்றுத் தன்மைகளையும் சமூகக் கோப்பையும் பிரதிபலித்துக் காட்டி நிற்பது உண்டு. மட்டுமன்றித் தன்னை இன்னவன் எனக்காட்டவும், தனனவரை இன்னவர் என வெளிப்படுத்தவும் ஓர் அறிமுக அட்டையாக மொழி விளங்குகிறது. மேலும், பிற உயிரினங்களிலி ருந்து மனிதனை வேறுபடுத்திக் காட்டவும், பண்பாட்டின் கூறாக விளங்கும் மொழி பயன்படுகிறது. இத்தகையப் பண்பு கொண்ட மொழியாலும், பழக்கவழக்கங்களாலும் மாறுபட்டுப் பழங்குடி மக்களின் பண்பிணைப் பின்பற்றி வாழுகின்ற இனத்தவர்கள் பலர், தமிழகத்தின்கண் உள்ள காடுகளிலும், மலைகளிலும்

காணப்படுகின்றனர். இத்தகையப் பழங்குடி மக்களின் வரிசையில் இடம்பெற்ற இனத்தவருள் "காணிக்காரன்" என்ற இனத்தவரும் ஒருவர். இவ்வினத்தவர் பொதுவாகக் காணி என்றே அழைக்கப்படுகின்றனர் (இவ்வாய்வில் இவர்களின் பேச்சுவழக்கும் காணி என்றே குறிப்பிடப்படுகிறது).

காணி என்னும் சொல் தமிழில் நிலத்தின் அளவைக் குறிக்கும் சொல் என்றும், இதனோடு காரன் என்னும் உடைமைப்பொருளைக் குறிக்கும் ஒட்டை இணைக்கும்போது காணிக்காரன் என்ற சொல் கிடைக்கப்பெற்றுப் பரம்பரையாக நிலத்தின் உரிமையாளர் என்ற பொருளைத் தருவதாகவும் ஒரு விளக்கம் தரப்படுகிறது. காடு என்ற பொருளில் வழங்கப்படும் கான் என்ற சொல்லின் அடிப்படையில் காடுகளில் வாழும் இயல்புடையவர்களைக் குறிக்கக் கானி என்ற வடிவம் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டு வந்தது என்றும், அது மருவிக் காணி என்ற வடிவத்தைப் பெற்றது என்றும் குறிப்பிடப்படுகிறது.

தமிழகத்தில் கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்தில் பெரும்பான்மையாக வாழ்ந்து வருகின்ற இவர்கள், குறைந்த அளவில் திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டத்திலும் மற்றும் கேரள மாநிலத்தின் திருவனந்தபுரம் மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள நெய்யாற்றங்கரையிலும், கொல்லம் மாவட்டத்திலும் உள்ளனர்.

2.2. தோற்றம்

காணிக்காரர்கள் பொதுவாகத் தோற்றத்தில் குள்ளமாகவும், கறுத்த நிறமுடையவர்களாகவும் இருக்கின்றனர். இவர்களின் முகம் வட்டவடிவிலும், தடித்தும் காணப்படுகிறது. மூக்கு தட்டையாக உள்ளது. பொதுவாக ஆண்களின் முடியும், பெண்களின் முடியும் சுருண்டுள்ளது. பெண்கள் தங்கள் முடியின் நுனியில் முடிச்சிட்டுள்ளனர்.

இலைகளையும், தழைகளையும், மரப்பட்டைகளையும் அணிந்து வந்த இவர்கள் தற்போது வேட்டி, பேண்டு, சட்டை போன்றவற்றை அணிகின்றனர். பெண்கள் இடுப்பின்மேல் இரவிக்கையையும், இடுப்பின்கீழ் வேட்டியையும் அணிகின்றனர். ஆண்களும், பெண்களும் வெள்ளியாலோ பித்தளையாலோ செய்யப்பட்ட கடுக்கனைக் காதணியாக அணிகின்றனர். பச்சை குத்திக்கொள்ளும் வழக்கம் இவர்களிடம் உள்ளது.

2.3. வாழுமிடம்

அடர்ந்த காடுகள் நிறைந்ததும், நீர்வளம் அருகாமையில் உள்ளதுமான மலைப்பாங்கான இடங்களில் வன விலங்குகளால் துன்பம் ஏற்படாவண்ணம் மூங்கிலாலும், காட்டுப்புல்லாலும் ஆக்கப்பட்ட சதுரவடிவக் குடில்களில் வாழ்கின்றனர். இவர்கள் வாழும்இடத்தைப் பாடி, காணிக்குடி, காணிப்பத்து என அழைக்கின்றனர். ஒவ்வொரு காணிக்குடியிலும் தலைவர் என்ற முறையில் மூட்டுக்காணி என்பவர் இருக்கிறார். இவர் எடுக்கும் முடிவினைச் செயல்படுத்த பிலாத்தி என்று அழைக்கப்படும் மந்திரவாதி மரியாதைக்குரியவராக விளங்குகிறார்.

இல்லம் எனப்படுகிற இவர்களது குடும்பம், அண்ணன் தம்பி இல்லம், மச்சம்பி இல்லம் என இருபிரிவுகளைக் கொண்டு விளங்குகிறது.

2.4. பெயர்கள்

காணிக்காரப் பழங்குடி மக்களில் ஆடவர் தங்களின் பெயருக்குப் பின்னால் காணி என்ற சொல்லைச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்கின்றனர். ஆனால் பெண்டிர் இச்சொல்லைச் சேர்ப்பதில்லை. இவர்களின் பெயர்களை நோக்கின் சில பெயர்கள் இயற்கையை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டனவாக உள்ளன. எடுத்துக்காட்டாகச் சந்திரன், சூரியன், சந்திரா போன்ற பெயர்களைக் குறிப்பிடலாம். இந்துக்கடவுட்களின் பெயர்களையும் கொண்டுள்ளனர். சான்றாக, ஐயப்பன், குமரேசன், பார்வதி, இசக்கி போன்ற பெயர்களைக் குறிப்பிடலாம். தற்காலத்தில் மிகக் குறைந்த அளவில் சிலர் கிறித்தவர்களாக மதம் மாறியதால் அந்தோணி, ரீத்தாம்மாள் போன்ற பெயர்களைக் கொண்டுள்ளனர். சில பெயர்கள் காரணப்பெயர்கள் என்ற நிலையில் உள்ளன. பரந்த முகமுடையவரைப் பரப்பன்காணி என்றும், உடல் குறையுடையவரை முண்டக்காணி என்றும், கறுப்பு நிறமுடையவரைக் கறுப்பி என்றும் குறிப்பிடுவதிலிருந்து அறிய முடிகிறது.

2.5. காணிப்பெண்டிர்

காணி மக்கள் காடுகளில் வாழ்ந்தாலும் கொடூரமானவர்கள் அல்லர்; சாந்தக்குணம் உடையவர்கள். இத்தகையப் போக்கினை இவர்களின் சமுகப் பழக்கவழக்கங்களில் பிரதிபலிப்பதனைக்

காணலாம். காணிப்பெண்கள் ஒழுக்க நெறிகளில் மிகவும் கட்டுப்பாடு உடையவர்கள். காணி ஆண்கள் இவர்களை மிக்க மரியாதையுடனே நடத்தி வருகின்றனர். மேலும் இக்காணிப்பெண்டிர் கூச்ச சுபாவம் உடையவர்கள். தம்மினம் அல்லாத பிறமக்களிடம் பேசுவதில் தயக்கம் காட்டுகின்றனர். காணி ஆண்கள் மிகுந்த மனத்தைரியம் உடையவர்கள். ஆனால், பழங்குடியினரல்லா மக்களிடம் பழகும்போது மிகுந்த வெட்கம் உடையவர்களாக விளங்குகின்றனர். கொடூரமான வனவிலங்குகள் வாழும் காடுகளில் மிகவும் துணிச்சலுடன் வாழ்ந்து வருகின்றனர். காட்டு யானைகளையும், புலிகளையும், காட்டுப்பன்றிகளையும், மிளா எனனும் மானினத்தையும் பிடிப்பதில் மிகவும் வல்லவர்களாக விளங்குகின்றனர்.

2.6. வீட்டுப்பொருட்கள்

காணி மக்கள் மிகவும் எளிய வாழ்க்கையினையே நடத்துகின்றனர். பிற பழங்குடி மக்களின் வீடுகளில் காணப்படும் வீட்டுப்பொருட்களே இவர்களின் வீடுகளிலும் காணப்படுகின்றன. இவர்களின் வீடுகளில் மிக முக்கியமாக உரல், உலக்கை, சிறு கூடுகள், அரிவாள், வெவ்வேறு வகையான கத்திகள், காட்டுப்பன்றிகளைப் பிடிக்கப் பயன்படும் சிறு சிறு கண்ணிகள் ஆகிய பொருட்கள் காணப்படுகினறன.

2.7. மதம், வழிபாடு மற்றும் தெய்வங்கள்

இவர்கள் கடைப்பிடிக்கின்ற மதம் எது என்பதனை உறுதியாகக் கூறமுடியாது. இவர்களின் நாட்டுப்புறப்பாடல்களில் இடம்பெறும் சிவன். விஷ்ணு, சுப்பிரமணியன், ஐயப்பன், பார்வதி, இசக்கி, முத்தாரம்மன் ஆகிய தெய்வங்கள், இவர்களின் இந்துமத வழிபாட்டிற்குச் சான்றுகளாக உள்ளன. ஐயப்பனைச் சாத்தன் என அழைக்கின்றனர். ஆனால், இந்துமத நெறிகளை இவர்கள் முற்றிலும் கடைப்பிடிப்பதில்லை. இவர்களில் சிலர் (சுமார் 100 பேர்) சமீப காலத்தில் கிறித்தவமதத்தைத் தழுவியுள்ளனர். இம்மதக்கோட்பாடுகளையும் முறையாக இவர்கள் பின்பற்றுவதில்லை. இப்பழங்குடி மக்கள் தொன்றுதொட்டுப் பின்பற்றிவரும் வழிமுறைகளையே கடைபிடிக்கின்றனர்.

இவர்கள முன்னோர்களை வணங்கும் போக்கினை உடையவர்கள் என்பதனை முத்தி, முத்தன் ஆகியோரை வணங்கும் முறையிலிருந்து அறியமுடிகிறது. நிலமகளையே முத்தி எனக்

குறிப்பிடுகின்றனர். இவர்களிடையே சூரிய வணக்கம் மிக முக்கியமாகக் கருதப்படுகிறது. சூரியன் "தம்புரான்" என்றும் அழைக்கப்படுகிறார். சூரிய வணக்கத்தின்போது அதிகாலையில் திறந்தவெளியில் மண்பானையொன்றில் பொங்கலைச் சமையல் செய்து வாழை இலையில் வைத்து ஞாயிறை நோக்கி வணங்குகினறனர். பின், ஒரு சிறு பாத்திரத்தில் உள்ள நீரில் மருதப்பூவை மூழ்கச் செய்து அதனால் நீரெடுத்து சூரியனை நோக்கித் தெளிக்கின்றனர். இந்நிலையை "நீரும் பூவும் கொடுத்தல்" என்பர்.

இவர்களிடையே காட்டுத்தேவதைகளை வணங்குகிற வழக்கமும் இருந்து வந்துள்ளது. காட்டுத்தேவதைகளாகக் காத்திரவாணி மக்கள், ஆயிரவல்லி, மல்லன்தம்புரான், மாடன், மாதப்பெருமாள், கொட்டாரத்து தம்புரான், கீமலைத்தம்புரான் ஆகியோர் உள்ளனர். காணிக்காரர்கள் நடத்துகின்ற எல்லா விழாக்களிலும் சிறப்பிடம் பெறுபவது மாடன் தெய்வமே ஆகும். உயிரினங்களுக்கு ஏற்படுகின்ற தீங்குகளைத் தீர்ப்பவன் என்பது இவர்களின் எண்ணம். இதனை மேற்கொள்கிறவர் மல்லன் தம்புரான் என்னும் சிறு தெய்வமே ஆகும். இக்காட்டுத் தெய்வங்கள் அத்தனையும் ஒருகாலத்தில் சிறக்க வாழ்ந்து மடிந்தவர்கள் என இவர்கள் கருதுகிறார்கள்.

2.8. மூட்டுக்காணியும், பிலாத்தியும்

ஒவ்வொரு காணிக்குடியிலும் தலைவனாக இருப்பவர் தாய்வழியில் பரம்பரைப் .பரம்பரையாக வருகின்ற மூட்டுக்காணியே ஆவார். எல்லாக் காணிக்குடிகளிலும் மந்திரத்தொழிலில் சிறந்து விளங்கும் பிலாத்தியானவர் மூட்டுக்காணியை அடுத்து சிறப்பிடம் பெறுகின்றனர். இவர்கள் இருவரும் எல்லாக் காணிக்குடிகளிலும் வணக்கத்திற்கும், மரியாதைக்கும் உரியவர்களாகத் திகழ்கின்றனர். எந்தவொரு செயலைச் செய்தாலும் முதலில் மூட்டுக்காணியின் ஆசியினைப் பெற்றாக வேண்டும். மந்திரம் இவர்களின் குலத்தொழில் போன்று விளங்கினாலும், தான் மேற்கொள்கின்ற தொழிற்களில் மேம்பாடும் பயனும் ஏற்படுவதற்கும், சடங்குமுறைகளில் பாதுகாப்பு தரவும், பகைவர்களுக்குத் துன்பம் கொடுப்பதற்கும் மந்திரச் சக்தியைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர்.

பிலாத்தி மந்திரவாதியாக மட்டும் அல்லாமல் வைத்தியனுக்கு வைத்தியனாகவும் விளங்குகிறார். பிலாத்தியின் வாரிசாகப் புதிய பிலாத்தியைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க, விழாக்காலங்களில் தெய்வம் ஏற்கனவே

இருந்துவரும் பிலாத்தியின் கனவில் அடுத்த பிலாத்தி இன்னார் எனச் சொல்ல, அதன்படி அடுத்த பிலாத்தியைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கின்றனர். இவர் காட்டில் 41 நாட்கள் பழையவரால் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட மந்திரங்களை உச்சரித்துக் கொண்டே தவத்தில் ஈடுபடவேண்டும். இதன் பின்னர், இவர் இனம்புரியாத ஒரு சக்தியைச் கைவரப் பெற்றவராகவும், மூலிகைகளின் சிறப்பினை அறிந்தவராகவும் விளங்குகிறார்.

புதியதாக ஏதேனும் ஒரு வேலையைத் தொடங் நினைப்பவர்கள், புதிய இடங்களுக்குச் சென்றுவர நினைப்பவர்கள் ஆகியோர் மூட்டுக்காணியின் தலையில் முதன்முதலில் தம் இரு கைகளையும் வைத்துப் பின் அக்கைகளைத் தம் தலையில் வைத்துக்கொள்வது அவர்களின் வணக்கமுறையாகும். அரசாங்க முறையிலான பஞ்சாயத்து முறை இவர்களிடையே இருந்தாலும், இவர்களின் தலைவனான மூட்டுக்காணியின் சொல்படியே இவர்கள் தங்கள் பிரச்சினைகளைத் தீர்த்துக் கொள்கின்றனர்.

எல்லா விழாக்களிலும், சடங்குகளிலும் மூடடுக்காணியும், பிலாத்தியும் முக்கிய இடத்தைப் பெற்று முன்னின்று நடத்துகின்றனர். எல்லாச் செயல்முறைகளும் இவர்களை மையமாகக்கொண்டே நிறைவேற்றப்படுகின்றன என்பது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

29 விழாக்கள்

காணிக்காரர்கள் தெய்வங்களைக் காரணமாக்கித் திருவிழாக்கள் நடத்துவதில்லை. செய்யும் தொழில்கள், நடத்தும் சடங்குகள் ஆகியவற்றைக் காரணமாக்கியே விழாக்கள் நடத்துகின்றனர். இறைவனுக்குக் கொடுக்கின்ற காணிக்கைப் பொருட்களைக் "கொடுதி" என அழைக்கின்றனர். மீனக்கொடுதி, பூக்கொடுதி, குருக்கன்மார் கொடுதி ஆகியன முக்கியமானவையாகும்.

29.1. மீனக்கொடுதி

மீனப்பருவத்தில் (பெப்ருவரி - மார்ச்சு மாதத்தில்) இக்கொடுதி நடத்தப்படுவதால் இதனை "மீனக்கொடுதி" என்கின்றனர். காட்டில் பயிர்செய்யத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்த இடத்தில் காட்டை அழிப்பதால் பாவம் எனக்கருதி அதனை நீக்கும்பொருட்டு இக்கொடுதி நடத்தப்படுகிறது. இக்கொடுதி கொடுக்கும் நாளன்று பயிரிடும் இடத்திற்குப் பிலாத்தியும், மூட்டுக்காணியும் இன்னும் அறுவரும் சென்று, ஞாயிறு

வணக்கம் செய்வர். பின், பிலாத்தி மூன்று வாழை இலைகளில் சமைத்த உணவைப் பரப்பி அவற்றின் அருகில் ஐந்து கூவச்செடி இலைகளில் விதைகளையும் வைத்திருப்பதோடு தேங்காய், பழம், பூ ஆகியவற்றையும் கிழக்குப்பக்கம் பார்த்துப் படைத்து இருப்பார்கள். இப்படையலுக்கு முன்பாக ஒரு குழியினை வெட்டி அதில் நெருப்பிட்டு வணங்கித் தம் ஆயுதங்களை நெருப்பின்கண் காட்டித் தூய்மைசெய்து, பின் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் ஒதுக்கியுள்ள நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்துவர். இக்கொடுதி கொடுக்கின்றபோது ஆட்டமோ, பாட்டமோ இருக்காது.

292. பூக்கொடுதி

இதனை "முத்திக்கொடுதி" என்றும் அழைப்பர். காணிக்காரர்கள் நிலமகளை முத்தி என அழைக்கின்றனர். நிலமகள் பயிர்த்தொழிலுக்கு அடிப்படைக்காரணமாக விளங்குபவள். ஆதலால் அறுவடையானதும் அவளுக்கு விழா எடுத்துத் தங்கள் மகிழ்ச்சியினைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கின்றனர். இவ்விழா கன்னி மாதத்தில் (செப்டம்பர்-அக்டோபர்) நடைபெறும். அறுவடையான நிலத்தில் பந்தல் கட்டி அரிசிமாவும், அவலும் வைத்து இவ்விழா நடைபெறுகிறது. இவ்விழாவில் பிலாத்தி பூசை செய்ய, மூட்டுக்காணியும் பிற மூவரும் சாற்றுப்பாட்டு பாடுவர். இவ்விழாவின் உச்சக்கட்டமான பகல் 12 மணி அளவில் தீபாராதனை காட்டுகின்றபோது மூட்டுக்காணி அருள்பெற்று ஆடி அருள்வாக்கு கூறுவார். பின்னர் பந்தலில் உள்ள பொருட்கள் பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்படும்.

293. குருக்கன்மார் கொடுதி

வேட்டையின்போது எவ்வித ஆபத்தும் ஏற்படாமலிருக்கக் குருக்கன்மார் அல்லது காந்திரமக்கள் என்ற காட்டுதேவதைக்கு நடத்தப்படும் விழாவே குருக்கன்மார் கொடுதியாகும். இவ்விழா அடர்ந்த காட்டின் உட்பகுதியில் நடைபெறுகிறது. வேட்டைக்குச் செல்வோருக்கு ஆயுதங்களைப் பிலாத்தி மந்திரம் ஒன்றை ஓதியபிறகு எடுத்துக் கொடுப்பார். மீனக்கொடுதியின்போது ஆட்டமும், பாட்டமும் இல்லாததுபோல இக்கொடுதியிலும் இவை இடம்பெறாது.

210. தொழில்

காணிக்கராகளின் தொழில்களாகப் பயிரிடுதல், வேட்டையாடுதல், தேன் எடுத்தல்ஆகியவற்றைக் குறிப்பிடலாம். ஆண்டிற்கொருமுறை நெற்பயிர் செய்கின்றனர். மண்வெட்டி மூலமே

நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்துகின்றனர். களையெடுப்பு, அறுவடை போன்ற நேரங்களில் பெண்களே அதிக அளவு ஈடுபடுகின்றனர். வாழை, மரவள்ளிக்கிழங்கு, தென்னை, கமுகு போன்றவற்றையும் தங்கள் வீட்டைச் சுற்றிப் பயிரிடுகின்றனர். வேட்டையாடுதலில் மிகவும் ஈடுபாடு கொண்ட இவர்கள் காத்திரமக்கள் என்ற தேவதையை வணங்கிய பிறகே வேட்டையாடுதலைத் தொடங்குகின்றனர். இவர்கள் காட்டுவிலங்குகளையும், காட்டுப்பன்றிகளையும் வேட்டையாடினாலும் மான், மிளா, முள்ளம்பன்றி ஆகியவற்றின் இறைச்சியையும், குயில், கிளி, காட்டுக்கோழி ஆகியவற்றின இறைச்சியையும் உண்கின்றனர். தேனெடுத்தல் தொழிலை மேற்கொள்ளுவதற்கு முன்னால் மூட்டுக்காணியின்முன் தெய்வ வணக்கம் செய்கின்றனர். தேனெடுக்கும் இடத்தில் பஞ்சில் நெருப்பிட்டுப் புகையச் செய்துத் தேனடையை எடுத்துத் துணி அல்லது சல்லடைமூலம் பிழிந்து தேனையும் அடையையும் வேறாகப் பிரித்து விடுகின்றனர்.

2.11. சடங்குகளும், செயல்பாடுகளும்

பேறு காலத்தில் காப்பிணிப் பெண்களைக் காப்பது மருத்துவ முத்திமார் என்ற தெய்வங்கள் ஆகும் என இவர்கள் நம்புகின்றனா. இதனால் கருவுற்ற பெண்ணிற்கு ஏழு மாதங்கள் ஆகும்போது அவள் வசிக்கின்ற வீட்டிற்கு முன்னர் ஏழு பானைகளில் சோறுசமைக்க அரிசியிட்டு வெந்துவரும் வேளையில் அப்பானைகளைத் தொட்டு வணங்குகின்றாள். பேறுகாலத்தில் தனி வீட்டில் இருக்கும் அவள ஆண்குழந்தை பெற்றால்மட்டுமே குரவையிடுகின்றனர். குழந்தை பிறந்தநாள் முதல் 11 நாட்கள் வரை தீட்டு நாட்களாகக் கருதுகின்றனர்.

முதல் மாதவிடாயை "மெச்சூடு" என்று அழைக்கும் இவர்கள், மெச்சூடு அடைந்த பெண்ணைத் தனிக்குடிசையில் வைத்து ஏழு நாட்கள் தீட்டைக் கடைபிடிக்கின்றனர். பிற மாதவிடாய் காலங்களில் நான்கு நாட்கள் தீட்டைக் கடைப்பிடிக்கின்றனர்.

மிகவும் இளம்பருவத்திலேயே இவர்களிடையே திருமணம் நடைபெறுகிறது. பெண்ணைப் பொறுததவரை 12 வயதிலிருந்தும் ஆணைப் பொறுத்தவரை 16 வயதிலிருந்தும் திருமணம் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. பெரும்பாலும் பெற்றோரால் பார்த்து நடத்தப்படுகிற திருமணமே நடைபெறுகிறது. காணிககாரர்கள் ஒழுக்கத்திற்கும், கற்பிற்கும் அதிக முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கின்றனா. பொதுவாகப் பெண் வீட்டிலேயே திருமணம் நடைபெறுகிறது.

திருமண நாளன்று பெண் வீட்டில் பெண் வீட்டாரும், மாப்பிள்ளை வீட்டாரும் கூடியிருக்க மூட்டுக்காணி திருமணச்சடங்கினை நடத்தி வைக்க, மாப்பிள்ளை பெண்ணின் கழுத்தில் தாலியினைக் கட்டுகின்றார். மாப்பிள்ளையின் சகோதரிகள் பெண்ணின் தோழிகளாக இருந்து வேண்டிய உதவிகளைச் செய்கின்றனர். தாலி கட்டிற்குப் பிறகு கூடியிருந்தோர் அனைவருக்கும் விருந்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

உயிர் ஊசலாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் நபரின் அருகில் மூட்டுக் காணியும், பிலாத்தியும் சாற்றுக்கவி பாடுவது வழக்கம்.

இறப்புச்செய்தியை விளிகாணி அனைவருக்கும் அறிவிப்பார். இறந்தவரின் வீட்டிற்கு வடமேற்குத்திசையில் குழிவெட்டிப் புதைத்து மணல்மேடு ஒன்றை ஏற்படுத்துவர். பிணத்தைப் புதைத்தபிறகு அவரவர் வீடுகளுக்குச் செல்வதற்கு முன்னால குளித்துவிட்டுச் செல்வர். இதனைப் புலைகுளி என்பர். இறப்புத்தீட்டை ஏழுநாட்கள் கொண்டாடுவர். பேச்சிப்பாறை காடுகளை ஒட்டிய காணிப்பகுதிகளில் வாழும் சில காணிக்காரர்கள் பிணத்தை எரித்து ஏழாம் நாள் அன்று சாம்பலைப் பக்கத்து நீரோடையில் கலக்குகின்றனர்.

3. காணிமொழித்தன்மை

காணிக்காரர்கள் தங்கள் மொழியினை "மலம்பாஷை" (மலையிலுள்ள மொழி என்ற பொருள்பட) என்று அழைக்கின்றனர். இவர்களின் மொழித்தன்மை குறித்துப் பல்வேறு கருத்துக்கள் நிலவுகின்றன. இவர்களின் பேசும் மொழியானது மலையாள மொழியின் கிளைமொழி என்று சிலர் கூறுகின்றனர். இக்கருத்து ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளும் அளவில் இல்லை என்று கருதுவாரும் உளர்.

திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள காணிக்காரர்களின் பேச்சுவழக்கு தமிழாக இருப்பதாகவும், கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள காணிக்காரர்களின் தாய்மொழியாகத் தமிழ் சிறுகச்சிறுக மாறிவருவதாகவும் கருதப்படுகிறது. மொழியியல் ஆய்வுப்படி இவர்களின் பேச்சு வழக்கினை ஆராய்ந்தால், அது மலையாள மொழியின் ஒரு சில கூறுகளைக் கொண்டிருந்தாலும் தமிழ் மொழியின் கூறுகளையே அதிக அளவில் கொண்டு விளங்குவதோடு, பிற தமிழ்ப் பேச்சு வழக்கினைப் போன்று அதுவும் விளங்குகிறது. எனவே இதனையும் ஒரு தமிழ்ப்பேச்சுவழக்கே என அறுதியிட்டுச் சொல்லலாம்.

4. கருத்துப்பரிமாற்ற அமைப்பு

காணி, தமிழ், மலையாளம் ஆகியன காணிக்கார மக்களிடையே தாய்மொழியாகத் திகழ்கின்றன. 68.33 விழுக்காடுகள் முதல் 91.25 விழுக்காடுகள் வரை எல்லா வயதுப்பிரிவு காணி மக்களும் காணியையே தாய்மொழி வழக்காகக் கொண்டுள்ளனர். மலையாளம் தாய்மொழி என்ற நிலையில் 26.31 விழுக்காடுகளும், 31.66 விழுக்காடுகளும். 25.42 விழுக்காடுகளும், 6.77 விழுக்காடுகளும் முறையே முதல், இரண்டாம், மூன்றாம், நான்காம் வயதுப்பிரிவு காணியரிடையே இரண்டாம் இடத்தைப் பெறுகின்றது. 3.5 விழுக்காடுகள் என்ற நிலைய்யில் முதல்பிரிவு காணியரிடையே தமிழ் தாய்மொழியாகத் திகழ்கிறது.

தாய்மொழியைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளும் நிலையிலும், பேசும் நிலையிலும் எல்லா வயதுப்பிரிவினரிடையேயும் காணி, மலையாளம், தமிழ் ஆகியன முறையே முதலாம், இரண்டாம் மற்றும் மூன்றாம் இடங்களைப் பெறுகின்றன. எழுதும் நிலையிலும், படிக்கும் நிலையிலும் முதல் வயதுப்பிரிவு காணியரிடம் முறையே தமிழ் முதல் இடத்தையும், மலையாளம் இரண்டாம் இடத்தையும் பெறுகின்றன. பிற எல்லா வயதுப்பிரிவினரிடமும் மலையாளம் (' தல் இடத்தையே பெறுகின்றது.

பிறமொழிகளைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளும் சூழ்நிலைகளைப் பொறுத்தவரை அடுத்துவாழும் பகுதிச்சூழ்நிலை முதல் இடத்தையும், திரைப்படம் இரண்டாம் இடத்தையும், வானொலி மூன்றாம் இடத்தையும் பெறுகின்றன. அடுத்துவாழும் பகுதி, திரைப்படம், வானொலி ஆகியவற்றின்மூலம் முதல் வயதுப்பிரிவினரில் முறையே 22.83, 19.29, 12.8 விழுக்காடு காணியர் தமிழ் தெரிந்தவர்களாக உள்ளனர். மேலும், 20, 16.66, 60 விழுக்காடு காணியர் இரண்டாம் வயதுப்பிரிவிலும், 20.34, 25.42, 13,56 விழுக்காடு காணியர் மூன்றாம் வயதுப் பிரிவிலும், 23.73, 20.39, 15.25 விழுக்காடு காணியர் நான்காம் வயதுப்பிரிவிலும் தமிழ் தெரிந்தவர்களாக உள்ளனர். தமிழை அடுத்து மலையாளத்தை அதிக அளவு தெரிந்தவர்களாகவும், குறைந்த அளவில் ஆங்கிலத்தைத் தெரிந்தவர்களாகவும் உள்ளனர்.

காணியைத் தாய்மொழியாகக் கொண்டவர்களில் பிற மொழிகளைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளுவதிலும், பேசுவதிலும், படிப்பதிலும், எழுதுவதிலும் தமிழ் முதல் இடத்தையும், மலையாளம் இரண்டாம் இடத்தையும் பெறுகின்றன. முதல் வயதுப்பிரிவினரில், மிகமிகக் குறைந்த அளவில் ஆங்கிலம் புரிந்தவர்கள் உள்ளனர்.

மூன்றாம் வயதுப்பிரிவினரைத் தவிர்த்து, பிற வயதுப் பிரிவினர்கள் தமிழையும், மலையாளத்தையும் தனித்தனியாகப் பேசுபவர்களாக உள்ளனர். ஆங்கிலத்தைத் தமிழ் அல்லது மலையாளத்துடன் பேசுகின்றனர். ஆனால், மூன்றாம் வயதுப் பிரிவினரில் சிலர் இந்தியைத் தமிழ் அல்லது மலையாளம் அல்லது ஆங்கிலத்துடன் பேசுகின்றனர்.

மலையாளம் தெரிந்த எல்லாப்பிரிவு காணிப் பெற்றோர்களும் தங்கள் குழந்தைகளுக்கு மலையாளம் தெரிவதில்லை என்பதனை ஒப்புக் கொள்கின்றனர். மேலும், முதல் வயதுப்பிரிவினரைத் தவிர்த்து, பிற எல்லா வயதுப்பிரிவு காணியர்களும் தங்கள் குழந்தைகளுக்குக் காணிப்பேச்சு வழக்கும் தெரிவதில்லை (முறையே 5%, 5.08%, 18.64% என்ற நிலைகளில்) என்பதைனையும் தெரிவிக்கின்றனர்.

எல்லா வயதுப்பிரிவுகளிலும் குழந்தை நிலையில் இருக்கும் காணியர்கள் தங்கள் பெற்றோர்களுக்குக் காணிப் பேச்சு வழக்கும் (முறையே 19.29%, 23.23%, 23.72%, 48.15% என்ற நிலைகளிலும்), மலையாளமும் (3.5%, 15%, 13.55%, 1.69% என்ற நிலைகளிலும்) பேசத் தெரியும் என்கின்றனர்.

எல்லா வயதுப்பிரிவு காணியர்களும் எல்லா வகையான வாழ்வியல் நிலைகளிலும் தங்கள் இல்லங்களில் முறையே 29.82%, 38.33%, 28.8%, 62.71% என்ற போக்கில் காணிப்பேச்சு வழக்கைப் பேசுகின்றனர். இதனையடுத்து முறையே 21.05%, 26.66%, 25.42%, 10.16% என்ற நிலைகளில் மலையாளத்தைப் பேசுகின்றனர். மேலும், காணியும் தமிழும் கலந்த நிலையில் முறையே 35.08%, 23.33%, 27.11%, 13.55% என்ற நிலைகளில் நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினரும் பேசுகின்றனர்.

தங்கள் விளையாட்டு நண்பர்களுடன் குழந்தைகள் 28%, 33.33%, 33.2% என்ற நிலைகளில் தமிழைப் பேசுவதாக முறையே முதல் மூன்று வயதுப்பிரிவினர் குறிப்பிடுகின்றனர். நான்காம் வயதுப்பிரிவினரில் 38.98 விழுக்காடு மக்கள் காணியைப் பயன்படுத்துவதாகச் சுட்டுகின்றனர்.

குழந்தைகளுக்குக் கதைசொல்லும்போது 28.07%, 40%, 44.06%, 62.71% என்ற நிலைகளில் காணியைப் பயன்படுத்துவதாக முறையே மூன்று வயதுப்பிரிவினர்களும் கூறுகின்றனர். காணியை அடுத்து தமிழையும், தமிழை அடுத்து மலையாளத்தையும் அதிக அளவில் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர்.

பிறமொழிகள் பேசும் நண்பர்கள் காணியரின் இல்லங்களுக்கு வரும்போது 63.15%, 53.3%, 35.59%, 45.76% என்ற நிலைகளில் முறையே இவ்வயதுப்பிரிவினர்கள் தமிழைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். இதனை அடுத்து மலையாளம் முக்கிய இடத்தைப் பெறுகிறது. அந்நியர் தங்கள் இல்லங்களுக்கு வரும்போது 50.87, 53.33, 54.23, 72.88 என்ற விழுக்காடு நிலைகளில் முறையே நான்கு வயதுப் பிரிவினரும் தமிழைப் பயன்படுத்துவதோடு, 28.07, 31.68, 27.1, 13.55 என்ற விழுக்காடு நிலைகளில் இரண்டாம் நிலைகளில் மலையாளத்தையும் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர்.

தங்கள் இல்லங்களிலும், வனப்பகுதிகளிலும் வேலையாட்கள் வேலை செய்யும்போது முறையே 22.8%, 33.33%, 30.5%, 54.23% என்ற நிலைகளில் காணிமொழியைப் பயன்படுத்துவதோடு மலையாளத்தை 26.56, 28.33, 30.5, 16.94 என்ற விழுக்காடு நிலைகளில் முறையே நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினரும் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். முதல் மற்றும் மூன்றாம் வயதுப் பிரிவினர் 15.78%, 10.52% என்ற நிலைகளில் தமிழைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர்.

குடும்பம் தொடர்பான கருத்துக்களைப் பரிமாறும்போது 5 விழுக்காடு குழந்தைகள் காணியைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். தாத்தா, பாட்டி, அம்மா, அப்பா ஆகிய உறவினர்கள் 63.15, 68.33, 67.79, 83.05 என்ற விழுக்காடு நிலைகளில் முறையே நான்கு வயதுப் பிரிவினரும் காணியைப் பயன்படுத்துவதோடு குறைந்த அளவே தமிழ் மற்றும் மலையாள மொழியைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர்.

சமூகம் தொடர்பானவற்றைப் பேசும்போது எல்லா உறவினர்களும் 35.08-43.85, 31.66-56.66, 55.93-77.96, 54.23-83.05 என்ற விழுக்காடு நிலைகளில் முறையே நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினரும் காணியைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். ஓரளவிற்கே பிற மொழிகளைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர்.

கல்வி தொடர்பானவற்றைக் குறித்துப் பேசும்போது குழந்தைகளைத் தவிரப் பிற உறவினர்கள் 42.1-49.12, 38.33-66.66,22.03-59.32, 54.23-83.05 என்ற விழுக்காடு நிலைகளில் காணியைப் பயன்படுத்துவதாக நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினரும் முறையே இயம்புகின்றனர். குழந்தைகள் 3.5%, 33.33%, 37.88%, 54.23% என்ற நிலைகளில் காணியைப் பயன்படுத்துவதாக முறையே நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினரும் சுட்டுகின்றனர். குறைந்த அளவே பிறமொழிகளை இடைஇடையேயும் மற்றும் எப்போதாவதும் பேசுவதாகக குறிப்பிடுகின்றனர்.

காணியில் வரிவடிவம் இல்லாததால், கடிதம் மூலம் செய்திகளைத் தெரிவிக்கும்போது தமிழும், மலையாளமும் முக்கிய இடத்தைப் பெறுகின்றன. உறவினர்களுக்கும், நண்பர்களுக்கும், மற்றவர்களுக்கும் கடிதம் எழுதும்போது தமிழை 45.61-52.63, 31.66-36.66, 32.2-33.89, 5.08-22 என்ற விழுக்காடு நிலைகளில் பயன்படுத்துவதாக முறையே நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினரும் குறிப்பிடுகின்றனர், இவ் வயதுப்பிரிவினர் மலையாளத்தை முறையே 21%-21%, 21.66%-26.66%, 16.94%-22.03% என்ற நிலைகளில் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். மூன்றாம் மற்றும் நான்காம் வயதுப் பிரிவினர்கள் முறையே தமிழையும், மலையாளத்தையும் 1.69%-1.69%, 0%-1.69% என்ற விழுக்காடு நிலைகளில் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர்.

மொழிபெயர்ப்புத்திறனைப் பொறுத்தவரை, நான்கு வயதுப் பிரிவினரில் முறையே 40.35, 55, 32.2, 27.11 விழுக்காடினர் காணிச்செய்திகளைத் தமிழிலும், 12.28, 35, 20.33, 23.72 விழுக்காடினர் காணிச்செய்திகளை மலையாளத்திலும் மொழிபெயர்ப்புச் செய்யும்திறன் உடையவர்களாக் உள்ளனர்.

5 மொழிப்பயன்பாடு

பிற மக்களைப் போன்று, காணி மக்களும் தமக்கே உரிய நிலையில் தங்கள் காணிப்பேச்சுவழக்கினைப் பயன்படுத்தி வருகின்றனர்.

தங்கள் இன மக்களைச் சாதாரண நிலையில் சந்திக்கும்போது முதல் வயதுப்பிரிவினர் 63.15 விழுக்காடுகளும், இரண்டாம் வயதுப்பிரிவினர் 68.33 விழுக்காடுகளும், மூன்றாம் வயதுப்பிரிவினர் 59.32 விழுக்காடுகளும் நான்காம் வயதுப்பிரிவினர் 72.88 விழுக்காடுகளும் காணியைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். அலுவல் தொடர்பாகச் சந்திக்கும்போது முதல், இரண்டாம், மூன்றாம், நான்காம் வயதுப்பிரிவினர்கள் முறையே 40.35%, 41.66%, 35.5%, 35.5% என்ற நிலைகளில் தமிழைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர்.

தமக்கிடையே பிரச்சினைகள் எழும்போது காணிமக்கள் தம் இனத்தலைவரான மூட்டுக்காணியையே சந்தித்துத் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றனர். மூட்டுக்காணியைச் சந்தித்து உரையாடும்போது 45.61 முதல் 89.83 விழுக்காடுகள் வரை காணியைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். அடுத்த நிலையில் மலையாளத்தைப்

பேசுகின்றனர். தம்மினப்பஞ்சாயம் நடைபெறும்போது முறையே 56.14, 56.66, 67.7, 72.88 என்ற விழுக்காடுகள் நிலையில் இவ்வயதுப் பிரிவினர்கள் காணியைப் பேசுகின்றனர். அடுத்தநிலையில் மலையாளம் முக்கிய இடம் பெறுகிறது.

தங்களிடையே சாதாரணக் கூட்டங்கள் நடத்துகின்ற போதும் (57.89%, 58.33%, 61%, 71.18% நிலைகளில்) காணி முதலிடமும், மலையாளம் இரண்டாம் இடமும் பெறுகின்றன. தமிழ் முதல், இரண்டாம் மற்றும் நான்காம் வயதுப்பிரிவினரில் இடம்பெறவில்லை.

தம்மின முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக அமைக்கப்பட்ட சங்க உறுப்பினர்களுக்குச் சுற்றறிக்கை அனுப்பும்போது இரண்டாம், மூன்றாம் வயதுப்பிரிவினர் தமிழை முழுமையாகப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். ஆனால் முதலாம், நான்காம் வயதுப் பிரிவினர்கள் முறையே 98.74%, 98.3% என்ற அளவில் தமிழைப் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர்.

தாங்கள் வாழும் பகுதிகளில் தம்மினக் காணியைத் தவிர்த்துப் பொதுமொழியாகத் தமிழ் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினர்களும் முறையே 100%, 98.33%, 98.33%, 100% என்ற நிலைகளில் விரும்புகின்றனர், இதனால் பிற மக்களோடு எளிதில் பழகவும், வேலைவாய்ப்பினைப் பெறவும், தேசீய ஒருமைப்பாடு ஏற்பட வாய்ப்பும் ஏற்படும் என்று கருதுகின்றனர்.

பெரும்பான்மையான காணி மக்களிடையே காணி தாய்மொழி அல்லது முதல்மொழி என்ற அளவில் இடம்பெறுகிறது., முதல் வயதுப்பிரிவினரில் சிலருக்குத் தமிழும், சிலருக்கு மலையாளமும் தாய் மொழியாக அமைந்துள்ளன. காணி, தாய்மொழியாக விளங்கும் காணியர்களுக்குப் பிறமொழிகள் அந்நிய மொழிகளாகத் திகழ்கின்றன.

காவல்துறை அதிகாரிகள் விசாரணை நடத்துகின்றபோது 89.47%, 81.66%, 42.3%, 42.37% என்ற நிலைகளில் தமிழை முறையே இந் நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினரும் பேசுகின்றனர். 7%, 31.66%, 37.2%, 35.56% என்ற நிலைகளில் மலையாளத்தைப் பேசுகின்றனர். முறையீடுகளை எழுதும்போது 91%-95% என்ற நிலையில் தமிழையும், 5%-8.47% என்ற நிலையில் மலையாளத்தையும் பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். மேலும், வழக்கின்போது வழக்குரைஞரும், நீதிபதியும் விசாரிக்கும்போது 91.22%, 56.66%, 45.76%, 40.67% என்ற நிலைகளில் தமிழை இவ் வயதுப்பிரிவினர்கள் முறையே பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர்.

நீதி மன்றத்தில் வழக்குரைஞரிடம் முறையீடு செய்யும்போது நான்கு வயதுப் பிரிவினர்களும் தமிழை முறையே 89.47%, 85%, 77.96%, 79.66% என்ற நிலைகளில் பேசுகின்றனர். இதனை அடுத்து, மலையாளம் இவ் வயதுப்பிரிவினரில் குறைந்த அளவே இடம்பெறுகிறது.

நீதி தொடர்பாகப் போராட்டங்களோ ஊர்வலங்களோ நடத்தும்போது 91.22%, 86.68%, 88.13% என்ற அளவில் இவ்வயதுப்பிரிவினர்களிடையே தமிழ் இடம்பெறுகிறது. 7.01%, 11.66%, 13.55%, 10.16% என்ற அளவில் மலையாளம் இடம்பெறுகிறது.

காணி மக்களின் இந்நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினரிடையே முறையே 21, 23.33, 25.42, 22 விழுக்காடினர் அரசியல் கட்சிகளில் இடம்பெற்றுள்ளனர். இக் காணிமக்களிடையே அரசியல் பொதுக்கூட்டங்களை நடத்துகின்றபோது நான்கு வயதுப் பிரிவினர்களும் முறையே 5.26, 40, 64.4, 50.84 விழுக்காடுகள் என்ற நிலையில் காணிமொழியில் பேசுகின்றனர். பிற இனமக்களிடையே அரசியல் பொதுக்கூட்டங்களை நடத்துகின்றபோது இவர்கள் முறையே 85.96, 75, 57.66, 50.84 விழுக்காடுகள் என்ற நிலையில் தமிழிலும், 12.28, 13.33, 38.98, 35.59 விழுக்காடுகள் என்ற நிலையில் மலையாளத்திலும் பேசுகின்றனர். காணியல்லாப் பிற இன அரசியல்வாதிகள் இக் காணிமக்களிடையே அரசியல் பொதுக்கூட்டங்கள் நடத்துகின்றபோது தமிழினை முறையே 80.7, 87.66, 91.52, 93.22 விழுக்காடுகள் என்ற நிலையிலும், மலையாளத்தைக் குறைந்த அளவிலும் பயன்படுத்துவதாக முறையே நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினர்களும் குறிப்பிடுகின்றனர்.

காணி மக்கள், தங்கள் இனத்தவர்களின் கடைகளில் பொருட்களை வாங்கும்போது தம்மின வியாபாரிகளிடம் முதலாம், இரண்டாம், மூன்றாம் நான்காம் வயதுப்பிரிவினர்கள் முறையே காணியை 52.63, 60, 61, 84.74 விழுக்காடுகள் என்ற நிலையில் பேசுகின்றனர். மலையாளத்தை 26.31%, 31.66%, 30.5%, 15.25% என்ற நிலையில் பேசுகின்றனர். நான்காம் வயதுப்பிரிவைத் தவிர்த்துப் பிற மூன்று வயதுப்பிரிவினர்களும் முறையே தமிழை 7.01, 1.66, 1.69 என்ற விழுக்காடு நிலைகளில் பேசுகின்றனர். காணி வியாபாரிகள் காணி மக்களிடம் காணிமொழியில் பேசுவதாக நான்கு பிரிவிலும் முறையே உள்ள 60.87, 55, 59.32, 74.54 விழுக்காடு மக்கள் குறிப்பிடுகின்றனர். இதற்கு அடுத்தநிலையில் மலையாளத்தில் இவ்வியாபாரிகள் பேசுவதாக முறையே 29.82, 30, 30.5, 16.34 விழுக்காடு காணிமக்கள் சுட்டுகின்றனர்.

காணியல்லாப் பிற இன வியாபாரிகள் இவர்களிடம் தமிழ் மொழியில் அதிக அளவில் பேசுவதாக இந்நான்கு வயதுப் பிரிவுகளிலுமுள்ளவர்கள் முறையே 92.98, 86.66, 84.74, 86.44 என்ற விழுக்காடு நிலைகளில் குறிப்பிடுகின்றனர். மலையாளத்தில் 1.75% - 8.47% என்ற முறையில் பேசுவதாகவும் இவர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள். காணி மக்கள் காணியல்லாப் பிற இன வியாபாரிகளிடம் தமிழில் 89.47%, 73.33%, 69.49%, 54.23% என்ற நிலைகளில் பேசுவதாக நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினரும் முறையே குறிப்பிடுகின்றனர். தவிரவும், மலையாளத்தில் 7.01%, 16.66%, 23.72%, 33.89% என்ற நிலைகளில் பேசுவதாகவும் இவர்கள் குறிப்பிடுகின்றனர்.

காணிமக்கள் கலாச்சார நிகழ்ச்சிகளை வானொலியிலும், தொலைக்காட்சியிலும் தமிழில் அதிக அளவில் நடத்த விரும்புவதாக நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவுகளிலுமுள்ளவர்களில் முறையே 64.91, 68.33, 45.76, 66.1 விழுக்காடுகள் இயம்புகின்றனர்.

நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவுகளில் உள்ள காணியர்களில் முறையே 84.2, 86.66, 84.74, 96.6 விழுக்காடினர் படிப்பதற்கும், எழுதுவதற்கும் தமிழிற்கு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்க விரும்புகின்றனர். வரிவடிவத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரை, முதல் வயதுப்பிரிவினரைத் தவிரப் பிறப் பிரிவினர்கள் ஓரளவு மலையாளத்தைத் தெரிந்தவர்களாக உள்ளனர்.

செய்தித் தாள்களிலும், சஞ்சிகைகளிலும் வரும் செய்திகளைத் தெரிவிக்கும் முகத்தான் செய்தித்தாள்களைப் படிப்பவர்களாக நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினரில் முறையே 56.14%, 70%, 64.4%, 76.27% பேர் உள்ளனர். சஞ்சிகைகளைப் படிப்பவர்களாக முறையே 50.87%, 71.66%, 72.88%, 91.52% பேர் உள்ளனர்.

எல்லா அரசு அலுவலகங்களிலும் காணியைப் பயன்படுத்தும் நிலைக்கு நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவுகளிலும் முறையே 50.87, 53.33, 69.49, 47.45 விழுக்காடினர் ஆர்வமுடன் உள்ளனர். அதே சமயம், இவ்வயதுப் பிரிவினரில் முறையே 38.59, 28.38, 22.03, 42.37 விழுக்காடினர் இந்நிலைக்கு எதிர்ப்பு தெரிவிக்கின்றனர்.

6. மேம்பாடு: மொழி மற்றும் கல்வி

காணியில் இலக்கியங்களோ, இலக்கணங்களோ இல்லை. ஏனெனில் காணிமொழிக்கு வரிவடிவம் கிடையாது. மேலும், காணியில் நல்ல பாண்டித்தியம் பெற்ற எழுத்தாளர்களும் இல்லை.

முதலாம் மற்றும் நான்காம் வயதுப்பிரிவினரின் கருத்துப்படி, ஒரு மொழிக்குரிய எல்லாக் குணங்களும் காணியில் இல்லை எனக் கருதுகின்றனர். இரண்டாம் மற்றும் மூன்றாம் வயதுப்பிரிவினர் எண்ணப்படி, இப்பேச்சு வழக்கில் காணியருக்கு உரிய ஈடுபாடு இல்லை என்பதாகும்.

80.7, 85, 71.19, 72.88 என்ற விழுக்காடு நிலைகளில் முறையே நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினரிலும் உள்ள காணியர்கள் காணிக்கே தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் உரிய நிலையில் பிராந்திய மொழியில் உள்ள வரிவடிவங்கள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என விருப்பம் தெரிவிக்கின்றனர். நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினரிடமிருந்தும் முறையே 19, 29, 15, 28.81, 27.11 விழுக்காடினர் புதிய வரிவடிவங்கள் காணியில் உருவாக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என விருப்பம் தெரிவிக்கின்றனர்.

மொழி மேம்பாட்டில், இரண்டாம் வயதுப்பிரிவினரைத் தவிர்த்த ஏனேயோர் வரிவடிவச் சீரமைப்பை முதலில் மேற்கொள்ளவேண்டும் எனக் கருதுகின்றனர். மொழிக்கே உரிய தன்மைகளைத் தரம் வாய்ந்ததாகக் காணியில் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என முதல் வயதுப்பிரிவினரைத் தவிர்த்த ஏனைய வயதுப்பிரிவினர் சுட்டுகின்றனர்.

காணிப் பேச்சுவழக்கு மேம்பாடு அடையத் தங்கள் குழந்தைகள் காணியினைப் படிப்பதற்குத் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் பயிற்சி கொடுக்க விரும்புகின்றனர். காணியினைப் பயிற்றுமொழி ஆக்கினால் தம் குழந்தைகளைப் பள்ளிக்கு அனுப்புவதோடு பிறரின் குழந்தைகளையும் பள்ளிக்கு அனுப்ப முயற்சி செய்வதாகக் குறிப்பிடுகின்றனர். மேலும், மூன்றாம் மற்றும் நான்காம் வயதுப்பிரிவு காணியர்களில் 1.69% பேர் காணி மேம்பாடு அடைய பொருள் உதவி செய்வதாகக் கூறுகின்றனர். அரசாங்கத்திடம் இருந்து பொருள் உதவி பெற முயற்சி எடுக்க உரியன செய்ய மூன்றாம் வயதுப் பிரிவினரைத் தவிர்த்த ஏனையோர் கருத்து தெரிவிக்கின்றனர்.

காணியின் மேம்பாட்டிற்குக் காணிமொழிக்கழகம் வேண்டும் என 50 விழுக்காட்டிற்கும் மேற்பட்ட நிலையில் எல்லா வயதுப்பிரிவினரும் கருத்து தெரிவிக்கின்றனர். மேலும், இதே விகிதத்தில் எல்லா வயதுப்பிரிவினரும் பிற மொழிக்கழகங்களோடு காணி மொழிக்கழகம் தொடர்பு வைக்கவேண்டும் என எண்ணுகின்றனர். இதனால் பிறமொழிக் கலாச்சாரத்தை அறியமுடிகிறது. 75 விழுக்காட்டிற்கும் மேற்பட்ட நிலையில் எல்லா

வயதுப்பிரிவினரிலும் உள்ள காணியர்கள் காணியில் பிறமொழிகளின் ஊடுருவல் தேவை என்கின்றனர். இதனால் பிறமொழிக் கலாச்சாரத்தை அறிவதோடு காணியில் சொல்வளம் ஏற்படவும் வாய்ப்பு உண்டு எனக் கூறுகின்றனர்.

இரண்டாம் வயதுப்பிரிவினரைத் தவிர்த்து ஏனைய வயதுப்பிரிவினர் காணியின் மேம்பாட்டிற்குக் காணியிலேயே வார இதழ்களை வெளியிடவேண்டும் என்கின்றனர். முதல் வயதுப்பிரிவினர் நாளிதழிற்கு அதிக முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்கின்றனர். முதல் மற்றும் மூன்றாம் வயதுப்பிரிவினர் நாளிதழிற்கும், அரைமாத இதழிற்கும் முக்கியத்துவம் தரவேண்டும் என்கின்றனர். நிகழ்ச்சிகளைக் காணியில் வானொலியிலும், தொலைக்காட்சியிலும் நடத்த விரும்புகின்றனர். இதனடிப்படையில் இலக்கியம், இலக்கணம், வரிவடிவம் ஆகியவை குறித்த கருத்துக்களை வெளியிட விரும்புகின்றனர்.

தமிழக அரசு கன்னியாகுமரி மாவட்டத்திலும், திருநெல்வேலி மாவட்டத்திலுமாக மொத்தம் 4 பழங்குடியினர் உண்டுறைப் பள்ளிகளையும், 4 பழங்குடியினர் உண்டுறை அல்லாப் பள்ளிகளையும் நிறுவி உள்ளனர். உண்டுறைப் பள்ளிகளில் காணிக்குழந்தைகள் ஒழுங்காக வருகை தருகின்றனர். உண்டுறையல்லாப் பள்ளிகளில் இவர்கள் ஒழுங்காக வருகை தருவதில்லை. இவர்களின் வருகைக் குறைவிற்கு முக்கிய காரணம் வறுமை என 33.89-45.61 விழுக்காடினர் கருதுகின்றனர். அரசு பழங்குடியினர் உண்டுறைப்பள்ளிகளில் காணிக்குழந்தைகள் இடையில் வராமல் நின்றுவிடுபவர்களாக 5.71-18.92 விழுக்காடினர் உள்ளனர். உண்டுறையல்லாப் பள்ளிகளில் இவர்கள் வராமல் இருப்பது 12.5-33.33 விழுக்காடு ஆகும். இட ஒதுக்கீடு குறித்து எல்லா வயதுப்பிரிவு காணியரும் அறிந்து வைத்திருக்கின்றனர். உதவிப்பணம், வயது வரம்பில் சலுகை போன்றவை குறித்தும் தெரிந்து வைத்திருக்கின்றனர்.

காணிக்குழந்தைகள் சுமாரான அறிவுடையவர்களாக இருப்பதாக இவர்களுக்கு வகுப்பு நடத்தும் ஆசிரியர்களில் 77.14 விழுக்காடினர் கூறுகின்றனர். இவ்வாசிரியர்களில் 28.57 விழுக்காடினர் காணிக்குழந்தைகளுக்குக் கல்வியினைப் போதிக்கக் காணியர்களிடம் இருந்தே ஆசிரியர்களை நியமனம் செய்யவேண்டும் எனக் கருதுகின்றனர். 34.28 விழுக்காடுஆசிரியர்கள், இக்காணிக்குழந்தைகளுக்குக் கல்வி பயிற்றுவிக்கப் பிற இனத்தவர்களிடம் இருந்து ஆசிரியர்களைத் தெரிவு செய்த

அவர்களுக்குக் காணிமொழியில் பயிற்சி அளிக்கவேண்டும் எனக் கூறுகின்றனர்.

100 விழுக்காடு காணிப் பெற்றோர்கள் தங்கள் குழந்தைகளும் பிறரின் குழந்தைகள் போன்று கல்விபயில வேண்டும் என்கின்றனர். தங்கள் குழந்தைகள் கல்வி பயிலத் தாங்கள் வாழும் குடியிருப்புப் பகுதிகளில் குறைந்தது தொடக்கப்பள்ளியையாவது அரசாங்கம் நிறுவவேண்டும் என்கின்றனர். மேலும், இவர்கள் தங்கள் குழந்தைகளுக்குக் காணியில் கல்வி கற்பிக்க வேண்டும் என விருப்பம் தெரிவிக்கின்றனர். பிறமொழியின் துணையுடன் காணியில் கல்வி கற்பிக்க விரும்பினால், தமிழிற்கே முதலிடம் கொடுக்கின்றனர்.

833பேர் பல்வேறு நிலைகளில் கல்வி கற்றவர்களாக இருந்தாலும் இவர்களில் எவருக்கும் அரசு வேலை இதுவரையிலும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. இவர்கள் பெறுகின்ற வேலை வாய்ப்பினைக் காணியான்என்னும் இனத்தவர் தாங்கள்தான் காணியர் என்று பொய் சொல்லித் தட்டிச் செல்கின்றனர்

உண்டுறைப்பள்ளிகளில் தமிழ் போதனா மொழியாகப் பயிற்றுவிக்கப்படுகிறது. இப்பள்ளிகளில் தமிழ்ப் பயிற்றுமொழியாக அமைந்துள்ளதனை நான்கு வயதுப்பிரிவினரில் முறையே 68.32, 75, 67.77, 69.49 விழுக்காடினர் குறிப்பிடுகின்றனர். மலையாளம் இரண்டாம்நிலையிலேயே பயிற்றுமொழி என்ற நிலையில்இடம்பெறுகிறது. எவ்விதத் தடங்கலுமின்றித் தயக்கமற்ற நிலையில் எல்லா வயதுப்பிரிவினரும் நடுநிலைப்பள்ளி நிலைவரை காணியிலேயே பயிற்றுவிக்கவேண்டும் எனக் கருத்து தெரிவிக்கின்றனர். பயிற்றுவிக்கும் நிலையில் மூன்றாம் மற்றும் நான்காம் வயதுப்பிரிவினர்கள் மேல்நிலைப்பள்ளிவரை காணியே இருக்கவேண்டும் என்கின்றனர். இரண்டாம் வயதுப்பிரிவினர் காணியினை உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளி நிலைவரை பயிற்று மொழியாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என வரையறுக்கின்றனர். முதல் பிரிவினரும், நான்காம் பிரிவினரும் மலையாளத்தை உயர்நிலைப்பள்ளி முதல் கல்லூரி வரை பயிற்றுவிக்கப் பயன்படுத்தவேண்டும் என இயம்புகின்றனர். எல்லா வயதுப்பிரிவினரும் பயிற்றுவிக்கும் நிலைக்குத் தொடக்கப் பள்ளி முதல் தமிழைப் பயன்படுத்தவேண்டும் எனக் கருத்து தெரிவிக்கின்றனர்.

எல்லா வகை வயதுப்பிரிவினரும் காணிப்பகுதிகளில் உள்ள பள்ளிகளுக்குக் காணி தெரிந்த ஆசிரிர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டும்

என்கின்றனர். தேசீய மொழி நீரோட்டத்தில் கலந்து கொள்ள எல்லா வயதுப்பிரிவு காணியரும் காணியினைத் தமிழுடன் தொடக்கப்பள்ளி முதல் கல்லூரிவரை கற்பிக்க வேண்டும் என விரும்புகின்றனர்.

7. பரிந்துரைகள்

போதிய, பொருத்தமான உதவிகளைக் காணிப்பேச்சுவழக்கு அழியாமல் பாதுகாப்பதற்கும், தனித்து இயங்கும் நிலைக்கும், மேம்பாடு அடைவதற்கும் செய்தால் காணி மக்களாலும், மொழியியல் வல்லுநர்களாலும் (ஒப்பாய்வு நிலைக்கு இப்பேச்சு வழக்கு பயனுள்ள முறையில் உரிய செய்திகளைத்தரும் என்பதால்) நாம் என்றும் மறக்கப்பட மாட்டோம்.

கருத்துப்பரிமாற்றத்திற்கு மொழி ஒரு சிறந்த சக்தி வாய்ந்த சாதனம் என்பதனை நாம் அறிவோம். காணியரும் தங்கள் கருத்துக்களைத் தங்கள் காணிப்பேச்சுவழக்கின் மூலம் பரிமாறிக்கொண்டாலும், அவர்களின் பேச்சு வழக்கு திருத்தமுற்ற நிலையில் இல்லாமலும், மேம்பாடு அடையாத நிலையிலுமே உள்ளது. இதற்கு இவர்கள் கல்வி நிலையில் மேம்பாடு அடைய வேண்டும். இவர்கள் தங்கள் கல்வியில் மேம்பாடு அடைந்தால், அவர்களின் பேச்சு வழக்கு மேம்பாடு அடைவதோடு, அதன் அடிப்படையில் அவர்களின் வாழ்க்கையும் மேம்பாடு அடையும். தங்கள் பேச்சு வழக்கும், கல்வியும் மேம்பாடு அடைய பல்வேறு வழிமுறைகளைக் கூறியுள்ளனர். இவற்றைச் செயல்படுத்த அரசாங்கங்கள் (மத்திய அரசும், மாநில அரசும்) முனைந்தால் ஏராளமான நிதி ஒதுக்கீடு தேவைப்படும். அதிக அளவில் நிதி ஒதுக்கீடு செய்தால், பிற வளர்ச்சித் திட்டங்கள் பாதிக்கப்படும். அதற்காக இவர்களின் மொழி மேம்பாட்டையும் புறக்கணிக்கமுடியாது. எனவே அரசாங்கங்கள் ஓரளவிற்கு நிதியினைப் படிப்படியாக ஒதுக்கீடு செய்து அவர்களின் பேச்சுவழக்கும், கல்வியும் மேம்பாடு அடைய வழிவகுக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிடில், இவர்கள் பிற இன மக்களால் பெரிதும் ஏமாற்றப்படுவர்.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Brief introduction

According to 1981 census, there are 36 tribal communities in Tamilnadu and their population is nearly 5.2:lakhs. Kanikkara tribe is one among them. When we classify the tribals as of south, centre and north-east, we can call these Kanikkaras as the tribals of south among the total of 570 types of tribals (Sreekumari, R 1975, p.168). In Tamilnadu, the Kanikkaras live in Kanyakumari and Nellai - Kattabomman districts. In Kanyakumari district, there are 3,900 Kanikkaras and in Nellai Kattabomman district, there are 425 Kanikkaras. Altogether, their total population is 4,325. Besides, they live in Trivandrum district and Quilon district (Neyyattinkara area) of Kerala state (Agesthialingom, 1976, p.111).

Research works about the language of tribals reached the maximum interest since 1960. Foreign scholars had showed more interest in their language studies and only after that our Indian scholars showed their interest.

The tribal languages related to Indo-Aryan, Dravidian, Asiatic and Tibeto - Burman families have been analysed and studied on the basis of Linguistics and Social - Anthropology.

Now Linguists and Social Anthropologists are attracted by the mixture language of Tamil and Malayalam of Kanikkaras. They live in the border forest areas of Tamilnadu and Kerala. In these border areas, they speak a kind of mixture language of Tamil and Malayalam. Though the Tamilnadu government spends more money for thier educational improvement, they have not used it properly and there is no expected improvement in their standard of life.

Among the basic aims of Tribal Research Centre on language development aspect, a research work on "Communication, Language and Development: An analysis with reference to the Kanikkara tribe of Tamilnadu" is planned to conduct.

1.2 Aims of this research

The aims of this research are as follows:

1. Finding out the tendencies of the Kanikkaras' language in general.
2. Nature of their communication of ideas and feelings among them.
3. Nature of language use in the different levels of the society and
4. Finding out measures for Kani langugae development and education development of Kanikkara tribal people.

1.3 Scope of this research

On seeing this research, the researchers can think of different progressive measures to be carried out. Moreover, it will be highly useful for people who create new language policies and two language education policies.

1.4 Place of research

This research was done in 48 dwellings of Kanikkaras of Thovalai, Kalkulam and Vilavancode taluks of Kanyakumari

district and four dwellings of Vikramasingapuram village of Ambasamudram taluk, and also in the township of Manimuthar, Ambasamudram taluk, Nellai Kattabomman district.

1.4.1 Details of research areas

1.4.1.1 Kanyakumari district

1.4.1.1.1 Kalkulam taluk

Ser. No.	Name of the settlement	Number of families	Total population	Panchayat	Block
1.	Pravilaimalai	37	169	Vandaliyodu	Thiruvattar
2.	Kuvaikkadumalai	20	69	Vandaliyodu	Thiruvattar
3.	Vazhayathuvayal	1	3	Surulodu	Thiruvattar
4.	Vekkalimoodu	18	63	Vandaliyodu	Thiruvattar
5	Villucharimalai	30	177	Vandaliyodu	Thiruvattar
6	Kayakkarai	17	63	Vandaliyodu	Thiruvattar
7.	Ampudijan	3	8	Vandaliyodu	Thiruvattar
8.	Vettamunai	4	13	Vandaliyodu	Thiruvattar
9.	Moliyadi	1	9	Vandaliyodu	Thiruvattar
10	Kaduvetti	2	6	Vandaliyodu	Thiruvattar
11	Maramalai	7	28	Vandaliyodu	Thiruvattar
12	Attankuzhimalai	4	29	Vandaliyodu	Thiruvattar
13	Keeripparai	7	28	Vandaliyodu	Thiruvattar
14	Paduparai	1	6	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
15	Alamparai	16	56	Pethiparai	Thiruvattar
16	Koruvakkuzhi	16	68	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
17	Killikonam (Madakkuzhi)	14	49	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
18	Vyalankarai	8	25	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
19	Vayalanthokkimalai	9	28	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
20	Ettamkunthu	7	29	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
21	Thottamalai	22	93	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
22	Kalapparai	27	97	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar

23	Thachamalai	35	126	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
24	Munchara Madakku	5	11	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
25	Manalikkadu	11	39	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
26	Koduthurai	21	78	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
27	Mangamalai	16	55	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
28	Mothiramalai	13	48	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
29	Vilamalai	49	60	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
30	Modavan Pothai	24	105	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
31	Chenkanthu Malai	3	9	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
32	Pannivettumalai	28	99	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
33	Ponkulammalai	7	25	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar
34	Valiyamalai	42	180	Pechiparai	Thiruvattar

1.4.1.1.2 Vilavancode taluk

Ser. No.	Name of the setlement	No. of families	Total population	Panchayat	Block
1	Vellipila (Mothiramalai)	59	220	Kadayal	Melpuram
2	Chirukadathukani	79	295	Kadayal	Melpuram
3	Pathukani	34	119	Kadayal	Melpuram
4	Arukani	173	584	Kadayal	Melpuram
5	Kathuva	8	29	Kadayal	Melpuram
6	Thalakkumalai	35	98	Kadayal	Melpuram
7	Purathimalai	17	75	Kadayal	Melpuram
8	Vattapparai	19	64	Kadayal	Melpuram
9	Vellarakkumalai	12	64	Kadayal	Melpuram
10	Mala Muthan Karai	17	71	Kadayal	Melpuram
11	Adakkadumalai (Tholamudukuntu)	4	18	Kadayal	Melpuram
12	Purayidamalai	12	45	Kadayal	Melpuram
13	Perunkuruvimalai	7	18	Kadayal	Melpuram
14	Mookkarakkal	18	73	Kadayal	Melpuram

1.4.1.1.3 Thovalai taluk

Ser. No.	Name of the settlement	No. of families	Total population	Panchayat	Block
1	Vellambimalai	50	177	Thadikka rankonam	Bootha pandy

1.4.1.2 Thirunelveli Kattabomman district

1.4.1.2.1 Ambasamudram taluk

S. No.	Name of the settlement	No of families	Total population	Panchayat	Block
1	Agasthiyar Nagar	39	130	Vikkirama singapuram	Amba-samudram
2	Mylar	33	140	Vikkirama singapuram	Amba-samudram
3	Servalar (Thiruvattamparai)	15	52	Vikkirama singapuram	Amba-samudram
4	Injikkuzhi	12	56	Vikkirama singapuram	Amba-samudram
5	Manjolai	12	47	Manimuthar Township	Amba-samudram

1.5 Earlier research works

Many research works have been done about the Kanikkara tribe anthropologically and a few works have been done linguistically. Most of the anthropological research works are done mainly based on the Kanikkara tribe in Kerala.

The research works about their "Demography" (Nag,M.K., 1954), "Village Organisation" (Sarma, Jyotirmoyee, 1952), "Socio-Economic Organisation" (Mukherjee, Bhabananda, 1953), "Acculturation" (Mukherjee, Bhabananda, 1955), "Customary law" (Mathur, P.R.G., 1978), "Family structure" (Nag, M.K., 1954 & 1956), "Religions and Magical practices" (Gnanambal, K., 1954), "Marriage" (Mukherjee, Bhabananda, 1956), Functions of headman (Zutshi, G.L., 1958), and "Funeral rites" (Gnanambal, K., 1952), are done on the basis of Travancore (Kerala) Kanikkaras on anthropological approach.

"Kanis of Papanasam hills of Tirunelveli" (Ahmed, S.K., and Vargheese, I., 1965), "A Monograph on Kanikkara" (Agasthialingam, SND), "Kanikkararkal (Balakrishnan, R., 1972), "Critical issues in dealing with the tribes of Kanyakumari district" (Jakka Parthasarathy, 1990) and "The Kanikkaran women: A study in the Socio-Economic change" (Jakka Parthasarathy, 1990) are the research works done on the basis of Tamilnadu Kanikkara tribe on anthropological approach.

"Life and Language of Kanikkar" (Sreekumari, R., 1972) and "Kanikkara dialect" (Agasthialingom, S., 1976) are the works done on linguistic approach. The first one is on the basis of Kerala Kanikkara tribe and the second one is on the basis of Tamilnadu Kanikkara tribe.

1.6 Research tools

For this study, data have been collected through a schedule. The schedule is prepared with the guidelines of the book (Questionnaire bank for sociolinguistic surveys in India" written by M.V. Sreedhar et al. The front portion of the schedule consists of the questions regarding informants' name, sex, age, eduation, religion, occupation etc in general and the back portion consists of the questions regarding communication

in different social circumstances, nature of language and development of language.

1.7 Research samples

Though there are so many sampling methods for the selection of informants in each of the settlement areas which are the research bases for this study, only the random sampling method is followed for the selection. By appliying this method in each settlement area, five percent of informants are selected as the representatives i.e., the samples of that particular settlement area.

1.8 Nature of informants

Though the samples are 5% in each settlement area, they belong to the four age-groups viz.15-25 age-group, 26-35 age-group, 36-50 age-group and 51 and above age-group. These four age-groups are also called as first age-group, second age-group, third age-group and fourth age-group respectively in this study. Each age-group consists both male and female informants.

The following are the positions of informants selected in each age group:

S. No.	Age-Group	Male informants	Female informants	Total
1	15-25 (First age-group)	28	29	57
2	26-35 (Second age-group)	28	32	60
3	36-50 (Third age-group)	40	19	59
4	51 and above (Fourth age-group)	40	19	59

Apart from the informants, the data have been also collected from 250 children and 35 teachers.

1.9 Formation of chapters

This present research project "Communication, Language and Development: An analysis with reference to the Kanikkara tribe of Tamilnadu" consists of seven chapters. The first chapter "Introduction" deals with the general nature of the study of this project. The second chapter "Kanikkara - A Profile" vividly gives in general about the complete life history of this tribe. The third chapter "Comparative study of Kani with Tamil and Malayalam" shows the more closeness of Kani with Tamil when comparing with Malayalam. The fourth chapter "Communication" tries to show the communicative performances in various social contexts which are very closely connected with the domestic matters. But the topic "Language" which comes under the fifth chapter deals with the language capabilities of the Kanis in connection with the general trend of the non domestic circumstances. The sixth chapter "Development: Language and Education" deals with the steps to be taken for the Kani language's development based on the views of the Kanis elaborately. The last chapter which forms the conclusion of the study gives a brief sketch about the outcome of the study and tries to give various recommendations to be carried out for the development of the language of Kanis. Following the last chapter, tables on various headings regarding this project are given.

2. KĀṆIKKĀRĀS - A PROFILE

2.1 Introduction

Using a language is one among the human social habits. This habit reflects its life, history and social set up. Moreover, it tends to show who he is and so language can be called an identity card (Mehrotra, 1969, p.112). This becomes the differentiating cultural factor from other living being. In the mountains and forests of Tamilnadu such people who have different cultures and languages live with the tribals having their own cultural habits, Kanikkaras are one such tribals. They are commonly called Kani.

In Tamil, Kani means a measure of land. With this, one possessive suffix 'Karan' is suffixed and the word 'Kanikkaran' has been derived to get the meaning "The owner of the land of different generations" (Agesthialingom, 1977, p.3). The term 'Kan' meaning Ka:tu (forest) becomes the root of the word and so this shows that Kani are people who live in forest. This has been evolved to get the term Kani (Balakrishnan, 1972, p.101).

Kanis live more in number in Kanyakumari district of Tamilnadu and comparatively lesser number in Tirunelveli Kattabomman district and Neyyattinkara of Trivandrum district and Quilon district of Kerala.

Based on the direct interview of the field work, it is learnt that there are 4,325 Kanikkaras in Tamilnadu. But, according to 1981 census report of India, the population of Kanis is 3698. The present study is based on the population got from the field study.

2.2 Appearance

Normally Kanikkaras are short in size and black in colour. Their faces are rough and round and the nose is flat in shape. Both males and females have curly hairs. Women make knots in the tip of the hair. These people who had clothes of leaves, weeds and barks of trees earlier, now use dhothi, pants, shirt etc. Women use blouse above waist and dhothi below waist. Both males and females wear ear studs made of brass or silver.

2.3 Living place

They live in the square shaped huts, built up of bamboos and wild grass. These huts are in dense forests and hill areas and are very near to water sources. Their dwelling place is called 'Padi', 'Kanikkudi', 'Kanipatti' etc. In each 'Kanikkudi', there is a head man and he is called 'Muttukani'. There is one magician named 'Pilathi'. He is highly respected by other Kanis since it is he who acts according to the decisions taken by the Muttukani. Their families are called Illams (Thurston, Edgar, 1975, p.168). Illam consists of two divisions - one is elder - younger brother Illam and the other one is brother - in -law Illam.

2.4 Names of Kani people

The male Kanis use the term Kani after their names and the women do not use it. All their names are related to the objects of nature. For example, we can show the names Chandran, Churiyan etc. Many of the names are after Hindu gods and goddesses. For example, we can show the names Iyyappa,

Kumaresan, Parvathi, Esakki etc. At present, a few Kani people have embrassed Christianity and have the names Antony, Reethammal etc. Some names are on the basis of motivated nature. For example, one who has broad face is called Parappan Kani, one who is physically handicapped is called Mundan Kani and one who is black in colour is called Karuppi etc.

2.5 Nature of Kani women

Though Kanis live in jungles, they are not dangerous in character. In fact, they are pious. These qualities are reflected in their habits. Kani women are highly moral. Men show much respect to women. Moreover, women are very shy in nature and hesitate to speak with other non-tribals. Men are bold enough and courageous. But, they are also very shy to see foreigners and reserved. They live in forest courageously where wild animals live.

2.6 House-hold articles

They lead a simple life. They have the same things as seen in the houses of the other tribes. The important things are ural, ulakkai, different types of knives, traps and wild box etc.

2.7 Religion, worship, god and goddesses

We can not tell anything definitely about the religion, they follow. From the names mentioned in their folklores such as Siva, Vishnu, Subramaniya, Iyyappa, Parvathi, Isakki, Mutharamman etc., we can guess that they worship the idols of Hindu gods and goddesses. They call Iyyappa as Sastha. But they do not follow fully the rites and rituals of Hindu religion. Some of them, nearly hundred, recently have converted to Christianity. They also do not follow the rituals of Christianity fully. Irrespective of their religion, these tribes follow the traditional rituals.

From their habit of worshipping Muthi and Muthan, we can infer that they are worshipping their ancestors. Worshipping sun is also given too much importance. They call sun as Thampuran. So we can understand that they worship nature. Early morning they cook food in open air and offer it to the sun in plantain leaf and worship sun. Later, they pour marutha flowers in the water of a small vessel and spray them facing towards the sun. They call this way of offering as the offering of water and flower. Among them, worshipping of the deities of wild forest also exists. They call their deities as the children of Kathiravani Makkal, Ayira Valli, Mallan Thampuran, Madan, Matha Perumal, Kottarathu Tampuran, Keemalai Thampuran etc. (Balakrishnan, 1972, p.3). More importance is given to Madan mostly in all their festivals. They feel that He is the guardian deity of all living animals. The duty of protection is performed by Mallan, the representative of Madan. They feel that all idols of worship are their ancestors who perished well in the past.

2.8 Muttukani* and Pilathi

In each 'Kanikkudi', the head 'Muttukani' comes from maternal ancestry. Next to Muttukani, much importance is given to the 'Pilathi'. These two are highly respected in all Kanikkudies. For everything, Kanis have to get the permission and blessing of Muttukani. Though witchcraft seem to be the traditional job, they use it for the imporovement and benefit of the business, for giving protection at the time of performing rituals and also for giving trouble to their enemies. Pilathi is not only witch but also he is regarded as a doctor. During festival times, in the dream of a Pilathi, the successor Pilathi comes and he tells it to others and the next Pilathi is selected afterwards accordingly in their tribal habit. The senior Pilathi tells all magical recitations and rituals to the newly selected one. This newly

* The head man of Kanis in each settlement area is called as Muttukani/Muttukkani/Muuttukani/Muuttukkani by Kanis.

selected Pilathi should pronounce the mandras for fourty one days in the forest. Afterwards he gets the unknown abnormal power and sound knowledge about medicines.

When Kanis think of starting a new work or going to a new place, firstly they place their hands on the head of the Muttukani and later place their hands on their own heads. Though there is government panchayat sysytem, they act accordingly to the instructions of Muttukani (Thurston, Edgar, 1975, p.169). In all festivals and rites, Muttukani and Pilathi are given prime importance and everything Centres around them.

2.9 Festivals

Their festivals do not centre around wholly on thier gods and goddesses but on their work and rituals. They call the offering of gods as Koduthi. There are three kinds of Koduthies. They are Meenakkoduthi, Pookoduthi, and Kurukkanmar koduthi'.

2.9.1 Meenakkoduthi

During the months February and March (Meenam), they celebrate a festival and call it after the season as Meenakkoduthi. This is done when they destroy the forest for cultivation. They feel it as a sin andso they celebrate it to escape from the curses. On the day of the Koduthi, Muttukani, Pilathi and other six Kanis go to the lands of cultivation to do prayer to sun. Then Pilathi places food in three plantain leaves and places seeds on five Kuva leaves. Later, he offers coconut, plantain fruit and flower and places them towards east. In front of them, they dig the land and make fire. They show their tools in fire to purify them and begin to work. During Meenakkoduthi, they neither sing nor dance.

2.9.2 Pookoduthi

They call Pookoduthi also as Muthukoduthi. For them, the goddess of earth is Muthu. As she is basically responsible for fertility and cultivation, they celebrate Muthukoduthi after the harvest to show their happiness. This festival comes during Kanni month (September and October). They build pantal in the harvest land and offer rice, flower and aval. In these festivals, Pilathi does the rituals and Muttukkani along with three Kanis sings 'Chattu pattu'. The festival reaches the climax in the noon and offering of light at this time, the Muttukkani is haunted by the deity and speaks 'arul vakku' in terms of the god. Afterwards, the offered items are distributed to the public.

2.9.3 Kurukkanmarkoduthi

This is done to save them from dangers when they go for hunting. This festival is celebrated for the deity Kurukkanmar or Kathiramakkal.

This festival is conducted in the deep centre of the forest. Pilathi chants "mandras" and gives tools and weapons for the hunting. There is no dance and song.

2.10 Occupation

Agriculture, hunting of wild animals and the collection of honey are the traditional occupations for the Kanis. They cultivate paddy once in a year. They cultivate land and the preparation for cultivation is done only with the help of spade. In the removal of weeds and in harvest time, only women are employed. They also cultivate plantain, tobacco, coconut, arecanuts etc. around their houses. They are highly involved in hunting. The hunters worhship the deity Kathirramakkal before hunting. They hunt wild animals and birds and eat also the flesh of deer (mila), porcupine, parrots and wild hen.

Before going for the collection of honey, they stand before Muttukani and worship god. At the spot of collecting honey, they fire cotton and make smoke to drive the bees and they take the honey combs and get honey through some cloth pieces. They filter honey from the combs.

2.11 Rites and rituals

They believe that the pregnant ladies have been guarded by the guardian deities viz. 'Maruthuva Muthimar'. So on the seventh month, in front of the house, the pregnant lady cooks rice in seven pots and she worships them when the rice boils in them. She lives in an isolated house and only if she gives birth to a male child, they make *Kuravay*. Upto the eleventh day of child birth, she is isolated and not allowed to mingle with others in the house.

They call the first mensturation as 'mechudu' and the girl is kept in an isolated house for seven days. On other time of this period, she is kept isolated in the house for four days.

Among them, marriage takes place even at the very young age, ie. from twelveth year for females and from sixteenth year for males. Majority of marriage are arranged marriages. They give much importance to morality and chastity. Normally marriage functions are held at the bride's house. On the day of wedding, both the families of bride and bridegroom assemble in the bride's house, and Muttukkani conducts the marriage. Bridegroom ties the auspicious jewel (Thali) around the neck of the bride. After the function, all participate in the feast arranged.

When a man breathes his last, Muttukkani and Pilathi sit near him and sing songs (Chattukkavi). Moreover, they cut the hair of the dead man and conduct a rite known as 'hair-cutting (Kudumi vettu) mandra'. A grave will be dug in the

north-west corner of the dead man's house. The body is burried in it and a dome is raised. After the burial, people take bath before going home. This is known as 'Pulaikuli'. They mourn the death for seven days. Some Kanis living in the nearby forests of Pechiparai burn the dead bodies and on the seventh day they collect ashes and mix them in the water of nearby streams.

2.12 Language

Kanikkaras call their speech form as 'Mountain language'. There are many different views about the nature of their language. Some say that they speak a language which is a dialect of Malayalam (Census of India, 1961, p.113). Some do not accept this view (Agasthialingom, 1976, p.x).

The spoken language of Kanis belonging to Tirunelveli Kattabomman district resembles Tamil and the mother tongue of Kanyakumari district Kanis gradually changes into Tamil (Ibid., p.x).

The spoken language of Kanikkaras contains more Malayalam language features. But, we can not take them for granted that it is a dialect of Malayalam. It has phones such as ṅ, ñ́ etc. They are seen onlyi n certain spoken words. Pronouns like na: nu 'I', na:ṅkam 'we (excl.)', eṅkaḷe 'us (excl.)' resemble Tamil and even in these basic vocabularies we do not find any kind of nasalization, i.e., the chief features of Malayalam is not found in their speech.

E.g.	i:ra:ṅkam	- Onion
	amuṅku	- press (Intr.v.)
	ayntu	- five
	otuṅku	- shy away
	uruñ́cu	- suck

So their language can be considered as a dialect of Tamil and not of Malayalam (Refer chapter (3)). The phone ḻ of

Malayalam has not been used by them as it is not seen in Tamil dialect.

Moreover in their speech, the finite verb suffixes to mark gender, number and person are not found as in Malayalam. So we can not consider it as the dialect of Malayalam language. The reason is that in the Mappilla Malayalam dialect gender, number and person marking finite verb is in use. It may be possible to think that the Kanis who live near the border area of the forest in Kerala might be influenced by these features. As in other dialects of Tamil, the features of Tamil language are seen more in their speech because most of the Kanis who are taken for this study are living in the Tamil speaking border area of the forests.

2.13 Lending helping hands of associations

Three associations with the names PASA (People's Association for Social Action), MMN (Malaivazh Makkal Niruvanam) and KNUS (Kanikkararkal Nala Urimai Sangam) which are registerd in 1978, 1984 and 1986 respectively are helping this Kanikkara tribe with the aim of uplifting their lives in a progressive way. Among these three associations, the first two are voluntary organisations. These two organisatinos get funds from India and foreign countries to help this tribe. PASA selected 15 villages and established six tailoring schools and 10 nursery schools. It has 12 project workers to do social works for this tribe. But MMN divided 48 settlements into three regions as north region, south region and central regions with the head quarters at Kadaiyal, Ponmanai and Pechiparai respectively. To its credit, it has 40 workers under four small divisions. This organisation established eight tailoring institutions, one nursery school and two children care centres.

KNUS is the only association established by this tribe of their own wish with the guidance of Mr.P.J. Mannanpilavan.

In each settlement, they opened the branches of this association. Its branch is also opened in the Tirunelveli - Kattabomman district. This association takes care of all problems connected with their life.

2.14 Educational institutions

The Tamilnadu government has established two tribal residential higher secondary schools (one at Petchiparai and another one at Pathukani) and one primary school at Manalodai in Kanyakumari district and one middle school at Agasthair Nagar in Tirunelveli Kattabomman district as part of giving education to Kanis in Tamilnadu. Moreover, the government has also established one middle school at Vazhayathuvayal and three primary schools at Udaiyadi, Chithiramcode and Orunuram vayal (all in Kanyakumari district) which are run by District Adi Dravidar Welfare Department and are very near to their settlement areas.

3. COMPARATIVE STUDY OF KANI WITH TAMIL AND MALAYALAM

3.0 Introduction

As has already been mentioned, the speech form of the Kanis is known as Malampa:šai "the language of the hills". With regard to the status of the speech form of Kanis, many people considered that this the dialect of Malayalam (Census of India, 1961, p.113). This claim is not an acceptable one on various grounds. It is true that we find a large admixture of Malayalam features in the dialect and that too does not lend any support the claim that it is a dialect of Malayalam. The Kani speech form possesses so many Tamil features and these features are more when comparing with Malayalam features. Here, Kani speech form is compared with Tamil and Malayalam linguistically.

3.1 Phonology

3.1.1 Phonemic inventory

3.1.1.1 Phonemes

There are twenty five phonemes in the Kanikkara speech form of which twenty four are segmental phonemes and one is supra segmental phoneme.

3.1.1.1.1 Segmental phonemes

Among the twenty four segemental phonemes, i, e, a, o and u are the five vowel phonemes in the Kanis' speech form as Tamil and Malayalam languages have. But there are nineteen consonant phonemes in Kani of which, p, b, t, ṭ, c, j and k are stops, m, n, ṇ, ñ and ṅ are nasals, s is fricative, l and ḷ are laterals, ṟ is flap, r is trill and v and y are semi vowels. Many dialects of Tamil have the voiced variety of corresponding voiceless stops and the fricative phoneme s. Literary Tamil has the consonantal phonemes p, t, ṭ, c, k, m, n, n̠, ṇ, ñ, ṅ, ḷ, l, l̠, r, r̠, v and y (Subrahmanyam. P.S. 1983, pp.46-49).

In modern Malayalam, the phonemes are p, b, t, d, R, ṭ, ḍ, c, j, k, g, m, n̠, ṇ, l, ḷ, l̠, r, r̠, s, š, ṣ, v and y (Somasekharan Nair, P.1979, p.1).

3.1.1.1.2 Suprasegmental phoneme

Kani, Tamil and Malayalam have length as the suprasegmental phoneme. It is marked as /:/ and is used along with the short vowel.

Eg. a:na 'elephant' (Kani)
vi:ṭu 'house' (Tamil)
u:ti 'blew' (Malayalam)

3.1.1.2 Phonemic distribution

3.1.1.2.1 Vowel phonemes

All the vowels in Kani, Tamil and Malayalam are found to occur initially, medially and finally.

Phoneme	Language	Initial	Medial	Final
/i/	Kani	iruppa:ṭi	inippu	velli
		'residence'	'sweet'	'foot of a hill'
		i:nti	ti:nam	ti:
		'date palm'	'desease'	'fire'
	Tamil	itu	aḻivu	eli
		'this-it'	'ruining'	'rat'
		i:ṭu	ti:vu	ti:
		'compen-sation'	'island'	'fire'
	Malayalam	ittalu	umiykkari	a:ṭi
		'cockle'	'burned paddy husk'	'chain'
		i:	mi:n	ti:
		'this'	'fish'	'fire'
/e/	Kani	eṇṇu	peruve	kattale
		'count'	'lane'	'door frame'
		e:ḻu	ke:ḷi	na:ne:
		'seven'	'question'	'I' (emp.)
	Tamil	eṭu	keṭu	tene
		'fake'	'spoil'	'millet'
		e:ṭu	ke:ḷ	na:me:
		'book'	'ask'	'We'(excl.) (emp.)
	Malayalam	ella:	keṭṭa	vare
		'all'	'bad'	'upto, till'
		e:lam	pe:ra	vare:
		'cardamom'	'guava tree'	'only upto'

/a/	Kani	aṇṇi 'squirrel'	pakka: 'a measure'	a:na 'elephant'
		a:ṟu 'six'	va:talu 'door-way'	ko: ramba: 'a kind of mat'
	Tamil	aṭi 'foot'	paṭi 'copy'	vara 'to come'
		a:ṭi 'name of a month'	ka:ppu 'bangle'	makka: 'children'
	Malayalam	acca:ṟu 'pickle'	pokala 'tobacco'	cera 'scraper'
		aṅṅaḷa 'elder brother'	pa:ta 'path'	ella: 'all'
/o/	Kani	oppam 'resembalance'	mokaḷu 'mountain peak'	eppo 'When'
		o:ri 'side'	co:ṟu 'leak'	po: 'go'
	Tamil	oṭi 'break'	poti 'heap'	-
		o:tu 'learn'	po:ṭu 'put'	po: 'go'
	Malayalam	oṟa 'case'	toṇṇu 'gum'	-
		o:tan 'potter'	lekko:ttu 'cover'	po: 'go'
/u/	Kani	uruvu 'shape'	muṟi 'small room'	caṭavu 'weariness'

		u:nu 'gum'	tu:ru 'bottom'	pu: 'flower'
	Tamil	ur̲i 'suck'	kuṭi 'to drink'	taṭu 'obstruct'
		u:ru 'village'	ku:ru 'portion'	pu: 'flower'
	Malayalam	urumpu 'ant'	puḷu 'worm'	tu:lu 'feather'
		u:ra 'thigh'	aku:rppa 'rare'	varu: 'come-you (Pl.)

3.1.1.2.2 Consonants

Phoneme	Language	Initial	Medial	Final
/p/	Kani	por̲i 'trap'	ka:ppu 'bangle	
	Tamil	pattu 'ten'	kappi 'pulley'	
	Malayalam	pa:ta 'path'	kampa 'coir c..'	
/b/	Kani	beluvutam 'big hill'	varam... 'boun... the fie...	
	Tamil	-	-	
	Malayalam	ba:rli 'barley'	jubba 'a kin... shirt'	

/t/	Kani	toṭalu 'chain'	pula:tti 'a shrub'	-
	Tamil	taṭam 'route'	patam 'sample'	
/ṭ/	Kani	ṭappi 'a small tin box'	muṇṭu 'dhoti'	
	Tamil	-	paṭi 'read'	
	Malayalam	ṭaṅki:su 'thread for fishing'	iṭi 'thunder'	
/c/	Kani	ce:ṭṭan 'elder brother'	acci 'elder sister'	
	Tamil	ceṭi 'shrub'	pace 'gum'	
	Malayalam	caviri 'coconuts husk'	iñci 'ginger'	
/j/	Kani	jo:ṟu 'fineness'	tanji 'bag'	
	Tamil	-	-	
	Malayalam	jilla 'district'	lejja 'shyness'	

/k/	Kani	kuyi 'pit'	i:klu 'rib of a palm leaf'	-
	Tamil	kuṭam 'vessel'	pakuti 'part'	
	Malayalam	kuru 'teacher'	akam 'inside'	-
/m/	Kani	mone 'end'	varambu 'bound of the field'	mo:yaṇam 'theft'
	Tamil	muḷam 'a measure-ment'	amutam 'a kind of sweet'	nakam 'nail'
	Malayalam	mi:n 'fish'	umi 'paddy husk'	saṅkaṭam 'sadness'
/n/	Kani	na:yi 'a measure'	kanam 'heaviness'	pitta:n 'button'
	Tamil	ni:ti 'justice'	ane:kam 'almost all'	aṇṇan 'elder brother'
	Malayalam	na:lu 'four'	kani 'mine'	mi:n 'fish'
/ṇ/	Kani	-	paṇi 'work'	-
	Tamil	-	paṇam 'money'	kaṇ 'eye'

	Malayalam	-	maṇi 'bell'	ju:ṇ 'june'
/ñ/	Kani	ñaṇṭu 'crab'	puliññi 'a kind of ant'	-
	Tamil	ña:lam 'world'	pañcu 'cotton'	-
	Malayalam	ñaṇṭu 'crab'	maññu 'dew'	-
/ṅ/	Kani	-	teṅṅu 'coconut'	-
	Tamil	-	paṅku 'share'	-
	Malayalam	-	ma:ṅṅa 'mango'	-
/s/	Kani	saka:yam 'help'	a:se 'desire'	-
	Tamil	-	-	-
	Malayalam	sanci 'bag'	vaysu:ri 'small-pox'	-
/l/	Kani	la:pam 'profit'	o:le 'palm leaf'	
	Tamil	laṭṭu 'a sweet'	kalayam 'pot'	vayal 'field'
	Malayalam	lekko:ṭṭu 'cover'	toli 'skin'	pinnil 'behind'

/ḷ/	Kani	-	ta:ḷi 'pot'	-
	Tamil	-	e:ḷu 'seven'	a:ḷ 'person'
	Malayalam	-	toḷasi 'barley'	peṇṇaḷ 'elder sister'
/r/	Kani	rembe 'much'	virtti 'cleanliness'	-
	Tamil	ra:vu 'night'	are 'half'	ya:r 'who'
	Malayalam	raṇṭu 'two'	se:ru 'mud'	avar 'they'
/ṟ/	Kani	-	-	-
	Tamil	-	pa:ṟay 'rock'	-
	Malayalam	-	kaṟa 'border'	-
/v/	Kani	vla:male 'a kind of fish'	ti:varam 'fodder'	-
	Tamil	varavu 'income'	pa:vi 'sinner'	-
	Malayalam	veppo:tti 'female cook'	pa:vam 'poor'	-

/y/	Kani	ya:va:ri 'merchant'	na:yi 'a measure'	na:y 'dog'
	Tamil	yu:ki 'guess'	payam 'fear'	pa:y 'mat'
	Malayalam	ya:tra 'journey'	miykka: 'almost all'	kay 'hand'

3.2 Nouns

Kani nouns can be classified into two broad divisions viz.1. substantives and 2. pronouns. All substantive nouns can be classified into simple nouns and derived nouns as we have in Tamil and Malayalam. All those nouns which are inherent and monomorphemic are called 'simple nouns' and those nouns which have gender-number distinction explicitly are called 'derived nouns'.

3.2.1 Simple nouns

Examples:

Kani	'mallen'	'a personal name'	(male)
Tamil	'murukan'	"	"
Malayalam	'ayyappan'	"	"
Kani	'peṇṇa'	"	(female)
Tamil	'pen'	"	
Malayalam	'penna'	"	
Kani	ka:ṭu	'forest'	
Tamil	u:r	'village'	
Malayalam	cu:lu	'broom'	

3.2.2 Derived nouns

3.2.2.1 Gender - Number

3.2.2.1.1 Masculine singular

-ayn, -a:n, -ay, -van and -ø are the masculine singular suffix which can be added for the formation of derived nouns in Kani. The corresponding Tamil and Malayalam suffixes are also given along with the Kani forms.

Examples:

1.	Kani	'mov-ayn'	son
	Tamil	'mav-an'	"
	Malayalam	'moo-n	"
2.	Kani	'vaṇṇ-a:n	'washerman'
	Tamil	'vaṇṇ-a:n	"
	Malayalam	'maṇṇ-a:n	"
3.	Kani	'ambaṭt-ay	'man of barber caste'
	Tamil	'ampatt-an	"
	Malayalam	'ampaṭṭ-an	"
4.	Kani	av-an	'that he'
	Tamil	av-an	"
	Malayalam	av-an	"
5.	Kani	cakkili-Ø	'man of chakkiliyar caste'
	Tamil	cetti-Ø	'man of chettiar caste'
	Malayalam	ṉa:yar-Ø	'man of nayar caste'

3.2.2.1.2 Feminine singular

-aḷ(u), -i, -tti (-cci), -atti, -a:tti, -a:ṭṭi, -acci and -vaḷ are the femine singular suffixes added for the formation of derived nouns in Kani. Tamil and Malayalam also have corresponding suffixes.

Examples:

1.	Kani	mav-aḷ(u)	'daughter'
	Tamil	mak-aḷ	
	malayalam	mak-aḷ/moo-ḷ	
2.	Kani	paray-i	'woman of paraya caste'
	Tamil	keḷav-i	'old woman'
	Malayalam	poṭṭ-i/	
		poṭṭ-atti	'deaf woman'
3.	Kani	kor̲a-tti	'woman of korava community'
	Tamil	mar̲a-tti	'woman of thevar community'
	Malayalam	coo-tti	'woman of ezhava community'
4.	Kani	cakkili-cci	'woman of cakkiliyar community'
	Tamil	cakkili-cci	
	Malayalam	maṭi-cci	'lazy woman'
5.	Kani	veḷḷa:ḷ-atti	'woman of vellalar community'
	Tamil	ampaṭṭ-atti	'woman of barbar community'
	Malayalam	ce:ṭṭ-atti	'elder sister'

6.	Kani	vaṇṇ-a:tti	'woman of washerman community'
	Tamil	vaṇṇ-a:tti	"
	Malayalam	maṇṇ-a:tti	"

7.	Kani	ce:ṇ-a:ṭṭi	'woman of sanar caste'
	Tamil and Malayalam do not have this suffix.		

8	Kani	ka:ṇikka:r-acci	'woman of kanikkara tribe'
	Tamil	kuḷuv-acci	'woman of kuluva community'
	Malayalam does not have this suffix		

9.	Kani	a-vaḷ	'that she'
	Tamil	a-vaḷ	"
	Malayalam	a-vaḷ	"

Additionally Malayalam has the suffix-ṇi
Example: gerppa-ṇi 'pregnant woman'

3.2.2.1.3 Neuter Singular

-tu is the neuter singular marker in Kani as Tamil has. This suffix is added after the demonstrative (a-tu 'that-it', i-tu, 'this-it' and interrogative bases (e-tu 'which').

3.2.2.1.4 Honorific singular

In Kani, honorific singular is expressed by two markers viz. -viyaḷ (u) and -ttinkaḷ (u).

Example a-viyaḷ(u) 'that-he/she' (hon.)
ay-ttinkaḷ(u) " "

But Tamil and Malayalam have -var and -ar respectively. Kanyakumari Nadar Tamil dialect has -viyaḷ (u) suffix.

3.2.2.1.5 Epicene plural

Though Kani, Tamil and Malayalam have several epicene plural markers (ie. -ar, ma:ru, -a:r, -kaḷ, and -r), Kani additionally has -ṅk(l) (peṇṇa-ṅka(ḷ) 'women' and -vaḷ(u) (a:ḷu-vaḷ(u) 'persons')

3.2.2.1.6 Neuter plural

-kaḷ and ṅkaḷ are the two markers to denote neuter plural in Kani. But, in Tamil and Malayalam, we have only -kaḷ.

Examples:

Kani	maram-kaḷ > maraṅkaḷ	'trees'	
	ma:ṭu-ṅkaḷ > ma:ṭuṅka	'cows'	
Tamil	pati-kaḷ	'steps'	
Malayalam	puli-kaḷ	'tigers'	

3.2.3 Case system

Other than the nominative and vocative cases, Kani has eight cases. Kani, Tamil and Malayalam have the accusative case marker as e, e and a respectively. -a:le and -koṇṭu are the two suffixes for instrumental in Kani. Tamil has -a:l. But, Kanyakumari Tamil dialect and Malayalam have -koṇṭu.

Examples:	Kani	katti-a:le	'by knife'
		katti-koṭṭu	"
	Tamil	maram-koṇṭu	'by the tree'
	Malayalam	maram-koṇṭu	"

Sociate case markers in the speech form of Kani are -o:ṭu and -ṭe ku:ṭe. These two are in free variation with each other. **Examples:** nin-ṭe ku:ṭe 'with you(sg.)'; a-t-o:ṭu 'with it'. -o:ṭu as well as ku:te are the suffixes in Tamil and o:ṭu is the only suffix is Malayalam.

Dative case markers in Kani are -kku and -ukku. **Examples:** e-kku 'to me', maram-t-ukku. 'to the tree'. But Tamil dialects have -kku, -ukku, and -akku and Malayalam dialects have -u, -ikk, -ukk, -akk and -kk.

Ablative case markers are -ṭe aṭuttu, ṭe aṭuttirntu and -le:nnu. **Examples:** nin-ṭe aṭuttu/nin-ṭe aṭuttirntu 'from you'; vi:ṭ-t-le:nnu 'from the house'. But Tamil has the suffixes -iliruntu and -kkitteruntu; Malayalam has the suffixes -ṭe aṭuttu and -iṭe ninnu.

Kani has the genitive case markers -ṭe and -iṭe. **Examples:** a:r̲-t-iṭe > a:r̲r̲ite 'of river' nin-ṭe 'your (sg). Kanyakumari Tamil dialect has -atu, -akka and -uṭaya as the genitive suffixes. But, malayalam has the markers -Re, -iṭe, -ṭe, -uṭe and e.

Locative case markers in Kani are -le, -i and -ṭe, ku:ṭi. **Examples:** nin-ṭe ku:ṭi 'with you (sg.); a:r̲-t-le> a:r̲rule 'in the river'; a:r̲-t-i > aLrri 'in the river'. But Tami has -il/-le and Malayalam has -il and -kkal as the locative case markers.

Comparative case is expressed by the markers -o:ṭe, ilirntu and-lirntu in Kani. **Examples:** en-o:ṭe 'than me'; en-iliruntu 'than me; a:r̲-t-lirntu>ar̲r̲lirntu. But, in Tamil dialects -e viṭa -iliruntu and lirntu are the suffixes for comparative case.

3.2.4 Pronouns

3.2.4.1 Personal pronouns

In Kani, personal pronouns are classified into first person, second person and third person prounons.

3.2.4.1.1 First person singular

First person singular is expressed by the nominative form na:nu and the oblique forms e- and en- in Kani. **Examples:** e-kku 'to me'; en-e --> enne 'me'; na:nu 'I'. But, in Tamil, the forms are na:nu/na:n 'I' and en- and in Malayalam, the forms are ña:n 'I' and e-.

3.2.4.1.2 First person plural (Exclusive)

First person exclusive plural is expressed by the three forms in Kani are na:ṅkam (this is the nominative form), eṅka:- and eṅkaḷ-.

Examples: na:ṅkam 'we'; eṅka:-kku 'to us'; eṅkaḷ-e 'us'. Like Kani form eṅkaḷ-, Tamil also has the same form. In addition to this, Tamil has na:ṅkaḷ. But, Malayalam has ñaṅkaḷ.

3.2.4.1.3 First person-plural (Inclusive)

nammam occurs as the nominative base in Kani. It also has namma:- and nammal as plural forms.

Examples: nammam 'we (incl.)'; namma:-kku 'to us'; nammaḷ-a:le 'by us'. Tamil has the forms na:m 'we', nam- and nammaḷ-Malayalam has the forms nammaḷ 'we' and immaḷ

3.2.4.1.4 Second person-singular

Second person singular is expressed by the forms niyyu (nominative base), ni- and nin- in Kani. **Examples:** niyyu 'you (sg.); ni-kku 'to you (sg.); nin-a:le > ninna:le 'to you (sg.). Tamil has the forms ni:/ni:nu 'you (sg.)' and nin-(/un-). But, Malayalam has the forms ni: 'you (sg)' and ṉe-

3.2.4.1.5 Second person plural

Second person plural is expressed by the forms niṅkaḷ and niṅka:- in Kani. **Examples:** niṅka: -kku 'to you(pl.)', niṅkaḷ -ṭe> niṅkaṭe 'your (pl.)'. But in Tamil, the forms are ni:ṅkaḷ/ ni:r/ni:m/ni:vir/uṅkaḷ. Malayalam has the form niṅṅa.

3.2.4.1.6 Third person

In Kani, third person is denoted by the demonstrative pronouns. a- (a-vru 'that-he (hon.)', and ay- (ay-ttiṅkaḷu 'that-he/she' (hon.)' are the two bases in Kani for distant demonstrative. But, it has i- as the proximate demonstrative. Both Tamil and Malayalam have a- and i- as the distant demonstrative and proximate demonstrative respectively.

3.2.4.2 Other pronouns

3.2.4.2.1 Interrogative pronouns

Interrogative bases are denoted by the bases e- (e-van 'who (he)', e-tu 'which') and a: (a:-ru 'who') in Kani. Both Tamil and Malayalam also have the same bases (Tamil e-van 'who (he)'). Malayalam e-vaḷ 'who(she)'; Tamil e-tu 'which'; Malayalam e-tu 'which').

3.2.4.2.2 Reflexive pronouns

3.2.4.2.2.1 Singular

Reflexive pronoun singular is denoted by the forms taṇ- and ta:nu (nominative base) in Kani. **Examples:** tan-e> tanne 'oneself' (Accusative); ta:nu 'oneself'. Both Tamil and Malayalam also have tan- and ta:n.

3.2.4.2.2.2 Plural

In Kani, reflelxive pronoun plural is expressed by the forms ta:ṅkam (nominative base) and taṅkaḷ- (taṅkaḷ- ukku 'to themselvels'). Tamil and Malayalam have the forms ta:m (nominative base) and tam- (Tamil tam-ẹ>tamme 'themselves (Accusative), Malayalam tam-m-il > tammil 'amongst').

3.2.5 Numerals

Kani has cardinal numbers as well as ordinal numbers as Tamil and Malayalam have.

3.2.5.1 Cardinals

	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Meaning
1	Onnu	on̲r̲u/onnu	on̲n̲u	'one'
2	reṇṭu	iraṇṭu/reṇṭu	raṇṭu	'two'
3	mu:ṇu	mu:n̲r̲u/mu:nu	mu:n̲n̲u	'three'
4	na:lu	na:lku/na:ṅku	n̲a:lu	'four'
5	añju/ ayntu	ayntu/añcu	añcu	'five'

6	a:ṟu	a:ṟu	a:ṟu	'six'
7	e:ḻu	e:ḻu	e:ḻu	'seven'
8	eṭṭu	eṭṭu	eṭṭu	'eight'
9	ombatu	ompatu/oṉpatu	ompatu	'nine'
10	pattu	pattu	pattu	'ten'
11	nu:ṟu	nu:ṟu	ṉu:ṟu	'hundred'
12	a:yiram	a:yiram	a:yiram	'thousand'
13	leccam	laṭcam/laccam	leṭṣam	'lakh'
14	ko:ṭi	ko:ṭi	ko:ṭi	'crore'

3.2.5.2 Ordinals

-a:matte is the ordinal suffix in Kani. **Example:** añj-a:matte 'fifth'. Tamil has -a:m, -a:vatu and -a:matte (Kanyakumari Tamil). **Example:** na:l-a:m/na:l-a:vatu/na:l-a:matte 'fourth'. But, Malayalam has -a:m as the ordinal suffix. **Example:** raṇṭ-a:m 'second'.

3.3 Verbs

3.3.1 Transitive

Apart from the inherent transitive verbs in Kani, many inherent intransitive verbs can be converted into transitive verbs by adding the transitive markers -tt-, -t- and -x-. **Examples:** ni:ḷ-tt>ni:ṭṭu 'lengthen', kaṭax-t > kaṭattu 'remove', aṇe-x>aṇe 'put off'. Tamil has all these suffixes as well as -kk-. But, Malayalam has -L- (L occurs between stop ending verb stems and any verb suffix). -D- (D-occurs with long nasal ending stems. It denasalizes the final nasal), -x-, -kk- and -tt-.

3.3.2 Tenses

3.3.2.1 Past tense

Past tense is denoted by the three suffixes -t-, -i- and -nt- in Kani. **Examples:** cerex-t > cerecce 'shaved', opp-i > oppiye 'accepted', poraḷ-nt > poraṇṭ 'rolled'. Tamil has three suffixes and also three suffixes with some changes (ie. like-cc-, ṇc-). Malayalam also has these suffixes and with variations as -ṉ-, -ññ-, ṉ-, -ṟ-, and -c-.

There is a peculiar feature in Malayalam in the occurance of the pronominal terminations in the past tense formation ie. the gender-number distinction is not found. Examples: avan vaṉṉu 'he came', avaḷ vaṉṉu 'she came'; avar vaṉṉu 'they came', atu vaṉṉu 'it came'.

3.3.2.2 Present tense

Kani has -in- and -inatu as the markers for present tense. Examples: aṟu-x-ın-i > aṟukkini 'cuts', ka:y-inatu> ka:yinatu 'boils'. But, Tamil has the suffix -kiṟ-(a:ṭu-kiṟ-a:ḷ 'dances-she') and -kiṉṟ- (pa:ṭu-kiṉṟ-a:n 'sings-he' and Malayalam has the suffixes -ṉ- (po:-ṉ-u 'goes') and unn (var-uṉṉ-u 'comes').

3.3.2.3 Future tense

-um is the future tense marker in Kani. **Examples:** o:ṭ-um 'will run': ca:ṭ-um 'will jump'. Tamil has this suffix as well as -pp- and -v- (kuṭi-pp-a:n 'he will drink; a:ṭu-v-a: ḷ 'she will dance', cey-um > ceyyum 'it will do'). Malayalam has this same suffix (ka:n-um 'will see'; var-um 'will come').

3.3.3 Infinitive

Kani has the infinitive marker as -a.

Examples: a:ṭ-a 'to run'. Tamil and Old Malayalam have this suffix, colloquial Tamil has -e. But, modern Malayalam has this sufix as -a:n. **Examples:** o:ṭ-a:n 'for running'; po:v-a:n 'for going'.

3.3.4 Imperative

Number distinction is not found in the imperative form of Kani. It is expressed by the two markers -e and Ø. **Examples:** var-a:t-e 'don't come-you (sg.); po:-Ø 'go you (sg.)'. In Tamil, these two suffixes are used for imperative singular and -i:r, i:rkal, i:ṅkaḷ (i:ṅke) and -ṅkaḷ (ṅke) for imperative plural (paṭi-kk-a:t-e 'don't study-you (sg)', kuṭi-Ø 'drink-you (sg.)', a:ṭ-a:t-i:r/a:ṭ-a:t-i:rkaḷ/a:ṭ-a:t-i:ṅkal (i:ṅke) 'don't dance-you (pl.)'; pa:ṭu-ṅkaḷ (ṅke) 'sing-you (pl.). But, in Malayalam, imperative singular is expressed by -e and Ø and imperative plural is denoted by -in (iri-Ø sit-you (sg.)' oraṅṅ-u 'sleep-you (sg.), ka:ṇ-in 'see you (pl.).

3.3.5 Permissive

-a:m and -ala:m are the two markers for denoting permissive in Kani. Among these two suffixes, -ala:m is found in Tamil and -a:m is found in Malayalam. **Examples:** ce:r-a:m/ce:r-ala:m '(one) may reach' (Kani); pa:ṭ-ala:m '(one) may sing' (Tamil), a:ṭ-a:m '(one) may dance' (Malayalam).

3.3.6 Hortative

Hortative is denoted by the two markers -aṭṭu and -aṭṭum in Kani and they are in free variation with each other. -aṭṭum is found in Tamil and -aṭṭe is found Malayalam. **Examples:** cey-aṭṭu > ceyyaṭṭu "let (one) do' cey-aṭṭum > ceyyaṭṭum 'let (one) do' (Kani), var-aṭṭum 'let (one) come' (Tamil) and po:v-aṭṭe '(let (one) go' (Malayalam)

3.3.7 Negative

There are three types of negatives in Kani. In the first type negative, -a:tt-, a:t- and -a:- are found. The first two are in free variation with each other.
Examples: o:ṭ-a:-mal 'without running', ka:cc-a:tt-e 'did not boil (adj.), ka:cc-a:t-e 'did not boil'.

-ma:ṭṭ- and -ile are the two markers found in the second type in Kani which occur after infinitive form. **Examples:** veḷaṅke ma:ṭṭe 'wouldn't live', veḷeṅke-ile > veḷeṅkeyile 'didn't live'. Tamil has the suffixes -a:t-, -a:-, -ma:ṭṭ- and ille (<illai) (var-a:t-a 'didn't come (adj), o:ṭ-a:-mal 'without running', a:ṭ-a- ma:ṭṭ-a:n 'wouldn't dance-he'). But, Malayalam has the suffixes -a:tt-. -a:t- and -a:ṇṭ- (po:k-a:tt-a 'that which will not go', all-a:t-a 'without being', var-a:ṇṭ-u 'without coming').

-ile is the third type of negative which occurs after the past tense suffix -nt- in Kani. **Example:** (muṭiññ-ile 'didn't finish). Malayalam does not have this marker.

3.3.8 Relative participle

Kani has the only relative participle marker as -e. In colloquial Tamil, it is -e and in the literary Tamil, it is -a. But, in Malayalam, it is -a. **Examples:** cey-t-e (ve:le) '(the work) that (some one) did' (Kani), o:t-i-e/a (payyan) > o:ṭiye/o:ṭiya (payyan) 'the boy who (he) ran' (Tamil), and para-ññ-a' (which) said'

3.3.9 Verbal participle

-u, -Ø, -e and -mal are verbal participle markers in Kani. Tamil has all these suffixes. But, in Malayalam, except -mal, all other suffixes occur. **Examples:** uṭeññ-u 'having broken',

aṭakki-Ø 'having controlled', o:ṭ-a:-mal> o:ṭa:me 'without running', cey-a:t-e>ceyya:te 'without doing' (Kani), vant-u 'having come', oṭukki-Ø 'having controlled', iṭi:kk-a:mal > iṭikka:me 'without demolishing' (Tamil), karaññ-u 'having wept', po:y-i-Ø 'having gone' and ariy-a:t-e' without knowing (Malayalam).

3.3.10 Participial noun

In Kani, participial noun is formed by adding the third person pronouns (avan, avaḷ(u), atu, av(a)ru. . . . .) to the relative participle forms of the verb.

Examples: naṭakknavan 'he who walks', ke:kka:ttavaḷ(u) 'she who doesn't ask', parenjatu 'that which (someone) said' and aṭaṅkavru 'he (hon.) who obey'. But, in Tamil, pronominal terminations of the third person pronouns are added after the relative forms of the verbs (vaṅta-an > vantavan 'he who came', paṭitta-ar>paṭittavaru 'he(hon.) who read').

3.3.11 Verbal noun

Verbal noun is denoted by the markers -alu and -atu in Kani. **Examples:** po:n-atu 'the act of going', a:ṭa:tt-atu 'the act of not dancing', koṭukk-alu 'the act of giving'. Tamil has -tal, -al and -atu (varu-tal 'the act of coming, pa:ṭ-al 'the act of singing' and cirittatu 'the act of laughing') and Malayalam has -al (maricc-al 'the act of subverting', mu:ṭ-al 'the act of covering').

3.3.12 Conditional

-a:(1) and -eṅki are the two suffixes for conditional feature in Kani. They are in free variation with each other.
Examples: vacc-a:l/vecc-eṅki 'if(one) keeps'. Both Tamil and Malayalam have -a: (1) only. (o:ṭin-a:(l) 'if (one) runs' (Tamil) and vann-a:(l) 'if(one) comes' (Malayalam).

3.3.13 Complex verbs

Complex verb stem consists of a main verb and one or more auxiliary verbs. Complex verb forms with infinitives are called modals and those forms with verbal participles are called aspects.

3.3.13.1 Aspects

-iru-, -a:ku-, -viṭu- and -pa:ru- are the auxiliary verbs added with the verbal participle form of the main verb to form the perfective, completive, definitive and trial in Kani respectively. The same respective auxiliary verbs are also found in Tamil.

Examples :

vantu-irukkni > vantirukkini	'had come' (Kani)
ceytu-irukkiṟa:n > ceytirukkiṟa:n	'had done' -he (Tamil)
po:y-a:ccu	'had gone' (Kani)
vantu-a:ccu > vanta:ccu	'had come (Tamil)
kaṇṭu-viṭṭe> kaṇṭiviṭṭe	'seen' (Kani)
piṭittu-viṭṭe	'caught' (Tamil)
ka:ṭṭi pa:tte	'tried to show' (Kani)
vantupa:ru	'try to come' (Tamil)

3.3.13.2 Modals

Potential, prohibitive and obligatory are the three modal formations in Kani. -muṭiyum and -muṭiya:tu are the positive potential and negative potential auxiliary verbs respectively in Kani. The same are also found in Tamil.

Examples:

vere muṭiyum	'can come' (Kani)
po:ka muṭiyum	'can go' (Tamil)

ceyye muṭiya:tu	'cann't do' (Kani)
vara muṭiya:tu	'cann't come' (Tamil)

-pa:tle and -artu are the prohibitive auxiliary verbs in Kani. They are in freevariation with each other. But, in Tamil, it is -ku:ṭa:tu. **Examples:** po:ke-pa:tle/po:ke-artu 'should not go' (Kani), varu-ku:ṭa:tu > varakku:ṭa:tu 'should not come' (Tamil).

-ṇum and -a:ṇṭa:(m) are positive obligatory and negative obligatory auxiliary verbs respectively in Kani. But, Tamil has veṇṭum (colloquial Tamil has -ṇum) and veṇṭa:m (colloquial Tamil has -a:ṇṭa:m) as the respective verbs. Malayalam has the auxiliary verbs -ṇam and -ṇṭe for denoting these obligatories respectively.
Examples: piricce-ṇum 'should separate', paṟeye-a:ṇṭa:(m)> paṟeya:ṇṭa:(m) 'should not say'(Kani), eḷuta-ve:ṇṭum (eḷute-ṇum) 'should write', aṭikka-ve:ṇṭa:m (aṭikka-a:ṇṭa:(m) > aṭikka:ṇṭa:(m)) 'should not beat' (Tamil) and vara-ṇum 'should come' and ka:ṇ-a:ṇṭe 'should not see' (Malayalam)

3.4 Conclusion

Kani has almost all phonemes of Tamil except n̲, l̲ and r̲ and it does not have the voiced stops (except b), n̲, s, š, ṣ, ḷ and r̲ of Malayalam. It shows its closeness with Tamil. Nasalization is an important feature in Malayalam and it is found in large number of words. But, in many of the words, it is not found in Kani. l̲ is lost in many of the Tamil dialects and in this respect Kanikkara dialect goes with other dialects of Tamil.

Though Kani goes in line with many of the respects of the gender-number distinction and has almost all corresponding suffixes, it also has -ttiṅkaḷ as the honorific singular marker as Kanyakumari Nadar Tamil dialect has.

With regard to the case system of Kani, it has fallen in line with the Tamil case system and also possesses the case marker when comparing with Malayalam.

In Kani, the forms of all kinds of pronouns are almost phonemically same as that of the Tamil forms.

With regard to ordinal numeral, Kani has the morpheme -a:matte. This is like that of the one of the dialectal forms of Tamil -a:matta.

Kani possesses completely the transitive suffix as Tamil has. It partly coincides with Malayalam also.

In the past tense formation in Malayalam, we can not find gender -number distinctions in the pronominal terminations. But, Kani has them as Tamil has.

In other grammatical features and formations in the simple verbs, Kani is coinciding with the corresponding Tamil and Malayalam morphemes mostly.

Moreover, in the complex verb formations, Kani completely possesses the auxiliary verbal forms as Tamil has.

Therefore, it can be concluded that Kani is a dialect of Tamil.

4. COMMUNICATION PATTERN

4.1 Introduction

It is certainly no exaggeration to say that language serves the very basis of the most challenging and onerous task of nation building. A very important pre-requisite in the reconstruction or the development or the progress of a country is the effective communication; that is, the efficient management of the effective channels of communication where communication fails the growth and development of nation is terribly hampered. It is, therefore, right and proper to say that language is inextricably interwoven with the very onward march of nation.

The effective language communication has been used in many of the developing countries by way of the conscious effort to solve the linguistic crises with which the country is confronted. Researches have also been made to evolve proper techniques for the development of standard languages. As communication is face to face interaction which is interpersonal the role of first and second languages in developing nations is so significant from the point of view of communication.

Language can not function in vacuum, eternity; and empitiness obviously could not be the be-all and end-all of

languages. Language is certainly not born in infinity and inevitably nor does it tend towards an indeterminant infinity. On the other hand, language is a concrete reality, the highest form of achievement of a particular stage of the human evolution. It lives, develops, progresses with the man in the society. Man devoid of society is man bereft of language. In other words, it is the relevance of societal communications which make linguistic communication all the more inperative in the context of man to man lingusitic contact in society. Therefore, the sociolinguistic aspects of the interlingual communications form the very crux of all issues relating to linguistic communication. Language of traders, language of politics and politicians, language of doctors and engineers and architects, language of each one of the members of the society is language which has a meaning only because this language communicates. When it ceases to be a vehicle of communication, a vehicle of meaningful communication, its communicate competence is lost. As a logical corrolary, it may be informed that when the social function of language ceases to exist, simultaneously the language also ceases to exist. What it implies is that it is the social function of the effective linguistic communication that would keep the spirit of the language alive especially at a time when we talk about national integration and emotional integration in developing countries. One realises that the easiest way of achieving national integration is through a proper social integration of the various communities living in a society or in a nation.

Effective communication is perhaps the much needed vehicle for the social integration. Such a communication also helps to realise the social identity of groups and its group activitiy. Thereore the most challenging and complex role of language in social integration become increasingly important for most areas of social sciences.

Linguistic communication through the social plane, taking into account the culture contributes to social change.

People who live in a particular region along with their mother tongue are forced to speak other language or language due to their influence. This is because of the condition of the society, politics and place. In November 1956, Kanyakumari district was merged with Tamilnadu from Kerala. Till then, Malayalam was the official language and the first language in the institutions. After the merger, Tamil became the first language. So, among the people of Kanyakumari district, older generation people who live near the border area of Kerela also know both Malayalam and Tamil. Others know only Tamil. Like this, Kanis who belong to Kerala as they live in the forests of Tamilnadu speak Malayalam and due to political set up speak Tamil also. The Kanis of Tirunelveli Kattabomman district also do this.

Usually people living in the border areas, according to the situations, speak the other language alongwith their mother tongue. So they become bilinguals and polyglots. This we can see in Kanis also.

4.2 Ability in mother tongue communication

We can see variations among Kanis in the basic communication ability in their mother tongue. In the age group 15-25, Kani is the mother tongue for 70.17% Kanis; 26.31% have Tamil as their mother tongue. In the age group 26-35, for 68.33% Kanis, Kani is the mother tongue and for 31.66% Kanis, Malayalam is the mother tongue. In the age group 36-50, for 74.57% Kanis, Kani is the mother tongue and for 25.42% Kanis, Malayalam is the mother tongue. For 93.22% of Kanis in the age of 51 and above, Kani is the mother tongue and for 6.77% Kanis in this age group, Malayalam is the mother tongue (Refer Table No.1).

4.3 Nature of mother tongue communication

Mother tongue or the first language is defined as "the language of one's mother; the language naturally acquired in

infancy and childhood. One's first language at the time of speaking; the thinking language; the language of everyday use and the language of their home" (Pattanayak, D.P.1981, p.48). The mother tongue or the first language is also satisfactorily called the home language (Pattanayak, D.P., 1981, p.53).

Kani is the mother tongue for the majority of Kanis in all age groups.Tamil is the mother tongue for a few Kanis and Malayalam serves as mother tongue for some. As far as these languages are concerned, they have different levels of capacities of understanding, speaking and reading. Among the 15-25 age group, for whose mother tongue is Kani, 68.42% Kanis have good ability in the level of understanding, for whose mother tongue is Malayalam, 26.31% Kanis are having good ability in understanding Kani and for whose mother tongue is Tamil, 3.5% Kanis have good ability in understanding Kani. In this age group, only 1.75% Kanis have moderate ability in understanding Kani (Refer Table No.2-A).

In the speech level, for whose mother tongue is Kani, 68.42% Kanis have good ability; for whose mother tongue is Malayalam, 26.31% of Kanis are having good ability, and for whose mother tongue is Tamil,3.5% Kanis have good ability (Refer Table No.2-A).

In the level of reading, 22.8% Kanis have good ability in Malayalam and 3.5% Kanis have more ability in Tamil. 1.75% Kanis have moderate ability in Tamil and 1.75% Kanis have lesser ability in Malayalam (Refer Table No.2-B).

In writing, for whose mother tongue is Malayalam, 22.8% Kanis have more ability and for whose mother tongue is Tamil, 3.5% Kanis have more ability (Refer Table No.2-B).

In the age group 26-35, for whose mother tongue is Kani, 68.33% Kanis are more able in understanding and whose

mother tongue is Malayalam, 31.66% Kanis are more able in understanding (Refer Table No.2-C).

In the speech level, 68.33% kanis are more able in Kanı and 31.66% Kanis have good ability in the level of speaking Malayalam (Refer Table No.2-C).

In the reading level, 23.33% Kanis have more ability in Malayalam.

In the level of writing, 21.66% Kanis are more able in Malayalam (Refer Table 2-C).

In the age-group 36-50, among those whose mother tongue is Kani, 64.4% Kanis are having good ability in the level of understanding and whose mother tongue is Malayalam, 25.42% Kanis are more able in understanding level. In Kanı language, 5.08% Kanis have moderate ability and 1.69% Kanis have lesser ability (Refer Table No.2-C).

In the level of speaking, among those whose mother tongue is Kani and Malayalam, 62.71% Kanis and 25.42%Kanis are more able respectively. 6.77% Kanis are there in Kanı in the moderate level and 1.69% Kanis are there in lesser level in speaking (Refer Table No.2-C).

In the reading level, among those whose mother tongue is Malayalam, 18.64% Kanis are more able and in the moderate level, 1.69% Kanis are there; and in lesser level, 5.08% Kanis are there. Among those whose mother tongue is Malayalam, 18.64% Kanis have more ability in writing in Malayalam and 3.38% Kanis have average ability in writing in Malayalam (Refer TAble No.2-D).

In the above 51 age group, in the level of understanding, among those whose mother tongue is Kanı, 89.47% Kanis

are really more able, and those whose mother tongue is Malayalam, 6.77% Kanis are more able. But, for to those whose mother tongue is Kani, 3.38% Kanis only can understand in average level.

In the speaking level, the Kanis for whose mother tongue is Kani, 91.52% are more able in this capacity. But 1.69% Kanis are in average ability. The Kanis for whose mother tongue is Malayalam, 6.77% Kanis are in good ability.

In the reading level, for those whose mother tongue is Malayalam, 6.77% Kanis are more able.

In the writing level, for those whose mother tongue is Malayalam, 5.08% Kanis have more ability and 1.69% Kanis are in lesser ability in it (Refer Table No.2-D).

4.4 Circumstances for knowing other languages

As far as Kanis are concerned, the foreign languages are Tamil, Malayalam, English and Hindi. This happens because of different situations.

4.4.1 Based on family circumstances

Based on family circumstances, in the 15-25 age group, 7.01% Kanis know Tamil and 10.52% Kanis know Malayalam. In the 26-35 age group, 6.66% Kanis know Tamil and only 1.66% Kanis know both Malayalam and English (Refer Table No.3-A).

In the 36-50 age group, 10.17% Kanis know Tamil, 11.86% know Malayalam and in the above 51 age group, 6.77% Kanis know Tamil and 6.78 % Kanis know Malayalam (Refer TAble No.3-B).

4.4.2 Based on educational institutions

Based on educational institutions, in the 15-25 age group, 12.28% Kanis know Tamil, 7.01% Kanis know Malayalam and 40.35% Kanis know English. In the 26-35 age group, 13.33% Kanis know Tamil. 1.66% Kanis know Malayalam and 21.66% Kanis know English.

In the 36-50 age group, 6.78% Kanis know Tamil, 8.47% Kanis know Malayalam, 15.25% Kanis know English and 1.69% Kanis know Hindi. In the above 51 age group, 5.08% Kanis know Tamil, 5.08% Kanis know Malayalam and 1.69% Kanis know English (Refer Table No.3-B).

Since education is the only cause for the knowing of the langugaes English and Hindi, these two languages are said to be as the situational languages with regard to the Kanikkara tribe.

4.4.3 Based on living conditions

According to living conditions, in the 15-25 age group, 22.88% Kanis know Tamil and 24.56% Kanis know Malayalam. In the 26-35 age group, 20% Kanis know Tamil and 28.33% Kanis know Malayalam. In the 36-50 age group, 20.39% Kanis know Tamil and 20.33% Kanis know Malayalam. In the above 51 age group, 23.73% Kanis know Tamil and 25.42% Kanis know Malayalam (Refer Table No.3-B).

4.4.4 Based on working place

Due to the influence of the working place's situations, in the 15-25 age group, 7.01% Kanis know Tamil. In the 26-35 age group, 6.66% Kanis know Tamil and 8.33% Kanis know Malayalam (Refer Table No.3-A). But in the 36-50 age group,

5.-8% Kanis know Tamil and 6.78 % Kanis know Malayalam. In the above 51 age group, 10.17% Kanis know Tamil and 5.08% Kanis know Malayalam (Refer Table No.3-B).

4.4.5 Based on friends

Through friends, in the 15-25 age group, 10.52% Kanis know Tamil and 5.26% Kanis know Malayalam. In the 26-35 age group, 11.66% Kanis know Tamil, 1.66% Kanis know Malayalam and 1.66% Kanis know English (Refer Table No.3-A). In the 36-50 age group, 6.78 Kanis know Tamil, 6.78% Kanis know Malayalam and 1.69% Kanis know English and in the above 51 age group, 10.17% Kanis know Tamil and 13.55% Kanis know Malayalam (Refer table No.3-B).

4.4.6 Based on seeing cinemas

By seeing cinemas, in the 15-25 age group, 19.29% Kanis know Tamil, 22.88% Kanis know Malayalam and 3.5% Kanis know English. In the 26-35 age group, 16.66% Kanis know Tamil, 26.66% Kanis know Malayalam and 1.66% Kanis know English (Refer Table No.3-A). But in the 36-50 age group, 25.42% Kanis know Tamil and 15.25% Kanis know Malayalam and in the abvoe 51 age group, 20.39% Kanis know Tamil and 18.64% Kanis know Malayalam (Refer Table No.3-B).

4.4.7 Based on the influences of radios, TVs and journals

Due to the inflences of radios, TVs and journals, in the 15-25 age groups, Tamil is known to them in 12.8, 5.26 and 3.5 percentages respectively. Likewise, 17.54% Kanis know Malayalam, 5.26% Kanis know Malayalam and 7.01% Kanis know Malayalam respectively. In the 26-35 age group, 60%

13.33% and 6.66% Kanis know Tamil respectively. Similarly 20%, 10% and 1.66% Kanis know Malayalam respectively. By reading journals, 1.66% Kanis also know English (Refer Table No.3-A). In the 36-50 age group, 13.56% 6.77% and 5.08% of Kanis know Tamil respectively and 13.56%, 10.16% and 6.77% of Kanis respectively know Malayalam. By hearing radios and by reading journals,1.69% Kanis know English also. In the above 51 age group, 15.25%, 5.08% and 3.38% Kanis know Tamil respectively and likewise 6.78%, 13.55% and 5.08% Kanis respectively know Malayalam also (Refer Table 3-B).

4.5 Influences of other languages in communication

Due to the relations with others and education, Kanis speak Tamil, Malayalam and English along with Kani language. In the 15-25 age group those who know Tamil with a strong dose of Kani are 31.57% Tamil mixed with malayalam 28.07% and Tamil coloured by Malayam and English 3.5% Tamil interspersed with Englsh 28.07% and Malayam mixed with English 1.75%. In the 26-35 age group, 46.66% Kanis know Tamil alone; 13.33% Kanis know Tamil and English and 40% Kanis know Tamil and Malayalam.

In the 36-50 age group, 37.28% Kanis know Tamil alone; 37.28% Kanis know Tamil along with Malayalam; 5.08% Kanis know Tamil along with Malayalam and English. But 6.77% Kanis know Malayalam alone; 5.08% Kanis know Tamil along with English and 5.08% Kanis know Tamil along with Malayalam, English and Hindi.

In the above 51 age group, those who know only Tamil along with Kani are 36.84%. But Kanis who know Malayalam alone are 13.55% and Tamil and Malayalam are 50.84% (Refer Table No.4).

4.6 Nature of other languages in communication

As far as the Kanis are concerned, the foreign languages are Tamil, Malayalam, English and Hindi.* With regard to these languages, their abilities are differenι in different levels.

In understanding capacity, among the first age group, Tamil, Tamil and Malayalam, Tamil and English, Malayalam and English and Tamil and Malayalam and English are the positions of languages know to them in good level as in the percentages of 35.08, 19.29, 10.52, 1.75 and 3.5 respectively. But in the moderate level, they know the langugaes Tamil, Malayalam, Tamil along with Malayalam, and Tamil alongwith English as in the percentages of 12.28, 1.75, 28.07 and 1.75 respectively. In the second age-group, 26.66, 21.66, 3.33 and 1.66 percentages of Kanis have good ability in understanding of Tamil, Tamil along with Malayalam, Tamil along with English and Tamil along with Malayalam and English language respectively. They are in the average level of understanding in the language of Tamil, Tamil and Malayalam, Tamil and English as 13.33%, 15% and 1.66% respectively. They have lesser ability in Tamil as 3.33%. In the third age-group, 20, 1.69, 30.50, 1.69, 5.08 and 1.69 percentages of Kanis have good ability in understanding capacities of the languages Tamil, Malayalam and Enlgish and Tamil, Malayalam, English and Hindi respectively. But, 23.72%, 5.08% 5.08% and 3.38% of Kanis have lesser capacity in understanding the languages Tamil, Malayalam, Tamil alongwith Malayalam, and Tamil alongwith English respectively. In the fourth age group, 22.03%, and 20.33% of

* For the Kanis for whose mother tongue is only Kani, then Tamil, Malayalam, English and Hindi are the foreign languages for them. For the Kanis for whose mother tongue is Tamil, then Malayalam, English and Hindi are the foreign languages for them. Moreover, for the Kanis for whose mother tongue is Malayalam, then Tamil, English and Hindi are the foreign languages for them.

Kanis have good ability in understanding the languages Tamil, and Tamil along with Malayalam respectively. In the average ability, 6.77% know Tamil; 13.55% know Malayalam and 27.1% know Tamil along with Malayalam. In lesser ability, 3.38% Kanis know Tamil (Refer Table No.5-A and 5-B).

With regard to the speech level, in the first age group. 35.08\% Kanis know Tamil; 21.05 Kanis know Tamil and Malayalam; 12.28% Kanis know Tamil and English and 3.5% know Tamil, Malayalam and English. Moreover, they have average ability in Tamil, Malayalam and Tamil along with Malayalam as 12.28%, 1.75% and 26.31% respectively. In the second age group, 28.33%, 28.33% and 1.66% of Kanis respectively know Tamil, Tamil along with Malayalam, Tamil alongwith Englsih and Tamil along with Malayalam and English respectively. In the average level, 13.33% Kanis know Tamil, 5% Kanis know Tamil alongwith Malayalam and 3.33% Kanis know Tamil along with English. In the low level ability, 1.66% Kanis know Tamil and 1.66% Kanis know Tamil along with Malayalam (Refer Table Nos.5-A and 5-B). In the third age group 10.16, 3.38, 33.8, 1.69, 5.08 and 1.69 percentages of Kanis are speaking with good ability in the langugaes Tamil, Malayalam, Tamil along with Malayalam, Tamil alongwith English, Tamil along with Malayalam and English, and Tamil alongwith Malayalam, English and Hindi respectively. At the moderate level, 1016% kanis know Tamil; 3.38% Kanis know Malayalam; 3.38% Kanis know Tamil along with English. But, 3.38% Kanis know Tamil with lesser ability. As far as the fourth age group is concerned, 23.72, 1.69 and 20.33 percentages of Kanis have more ability in speaking languages Tamil, Malayalam and Tamil along with Malayalam respectively. But among them, 5.08, 11.86 and 25.42 percentages of Kanis are in the average level capacity of speaking in languages Tamil, Malayalam, and Tamil along with Malayalam. With lesser ability, 3.38% Kanis know Tamil and 1.69 Kanis know Tamil along with Malayalam (Refer Table No.5-C and 5-D).

Regarding the reading level, in the 15-25 age group, 3.5, 5.26, 3.5 and 1.75 percentages of Kanis are well versed in the languages Tamil, Tamil along with Malayalam, Tamil along with English, and Tamil along with Malayalam and English respectively. But, 14.03%, 7.01%, 17.54% and 17.54% of Kanis are in moderate capacity as mentioned in more ability. Moreover, 15.78% know Tamil in lesser capacity. In the 26-35 age group, 1.66 , 3.33, 1.66 and 1.66 percentages of Kanis are more able in the reading capacity of the languages Tamil, Tamil along with Malayalam, Tamil alongwith English, and Tamil along with Malayalam and English respectively. 5% 8.33% and 3.33% of Kanis have average ability in this capacity in the language Tamil, Tamil alongwith Malayalam, and Tamil along with English. In the lesser ability, 11.66% Kanis know Tamil and 5% Kanis know Tamil along with Malayalam (Refer Table Nos.5-A and 5-B). With regard to the 36-50 age group, 3.38%, 1.79%, 1.69% and 1.69% of Kanis are more able in reading the languages Tamil along with Malayalam, Tamil along with English, Tamil along with Malayalam and English and Tamil along with Malayalam, English and Hindi respectively. With moderate capacity, 1.69% Kanis know Tamil, 10.16% Kanis know Tamil along with Malayalam and 3.38% Kanis know Tamil alongwith Malayalam and English. But, with lesser capacity, 11.87% Kanis know Tamil; 1.69% Kanis know Tamil alongwith Malayalam and 1.69% Kanis know Tamil alongwith English. As far as the fourth age group is concerned, 5% and 16.9% of Kanis have good ability in reading the languages Tamil, and Tamil along with Malayalam respectively. 3.38% and 3.38% of Kanis are in the average level of reading the languages Tamil, and Tamil along with Malayalam respectively. With lesser capacity, 6.77% Kanis know to read Tamil; 1.69% Kanis know to read Malayalam and 15.25% Kanis know to read Tamil along with Malayalam (Refer Table Nos.5-C and 5-D).

In the writing level, the first age group is more able in the languages Tamil, Tamil along with Malayalam, Tamil along

with English, and Tamil along with Malayalam and English as in the percentages of 3.5; 5.26, 3.5 and 1.75 respectively. With average capacity, 12.28% Kanis know Tamil, 7% Kanis know Tamil and Malayalam, 8.77% Kanis know Tamil and English and 1.75% Kanis know Tamil, Malayalam and English. But with low capacity, 8.77% Kanis know Tamil and 1.75% Kanis know Tamil and English. In the second age group with more capability, 1.66, 3.33, 1.66 and 1.66 percentages of Kanis know to write the languages Tamil, Tamil and Malayalam, Tamil and English, and Tamil, Malayalam and English respectively. But with moderate capabilities, 3.33% Kanis know Tamil, 8.33% Kanis know Tamil and Malayalam and 3.33% Kanis know Tamil, 8.33% Kanis know Tamil and Malayalam and 3.33% Kanis know Tamil and English. With low capability, 5% Kanis know Tamil, 5% Kanis know Tamil and Malayalam and 3.33% Kanis know Tamil and English (Refer Table No.5-A and 5-D). Regarding the third age group, 1.69% of Kanis have very good capacity in writing the languages Tamil and Malayalam, Tamil and English, Tamil, Malayalam and English, and Tamil, Malayalam, English and Hindi. But, with average capacity, 1.69% kanis know Tamil; 8.47% Kanis know Tamil and Malayalam and 3.38% Kanis know Tamil, Malayalam and English and with low capacity, 1.69% Kanis know Tamil; 3.38% Kanis know Tamil and Malayalam and 1.69% Kanis know Tamil and English. As far as the fourth age group is concerned, 1.69% Kanis have good ability in Tamil and Malayalam. But, with average ability, 1.69% Kanis know Tamil for writing. With lesser capacity, 3.38% Kanis know Tamil and 15.25% Kanis know Tamil and Malayalam (Refer Table Nos.5-C and 5-D).

4.7 Languages known to children

Children's knowledge about the languages in each group is according to the evaluation of the parents. With respect to the parents in the first age group, they feel that 19.29% children know only Kani and Tamil combination. But, with respect to

the parents in the second age group and the third age group, they observe that 8.33% and 6.77% of children in these respective groups use Tamil individually. Moreover, 3.33% children know Malayalam according to the second group parents. With the views of parents in the seond, third and fourth age groups, Kani and Tamil combination, and Tamil and Malayalam combination of languages are respectively known to 46.66% and 16.66%, 32.20% and 28.81% and 55.93% and 27.11% children. Except the parents in the first group, all other parents in the second, third and fourth group note that 3.33%, 5.08% and 16.94% children in each age group know Kani, Tamil and Malayalam language combination respectively (Refer Table No.6).

Only 1.66% children use Kani, Tamil and English combination according to the parents in the second age group. Moreover, with respect to the observations of the parents in the third group, 1.69%, 20.33% and 3.38% children know Kani and Malayalam combination, Kani and English combination, and Tamil, Malayalam and English combination respectively (Refer Table No.6).

4.8 Languages known to parents

Every age group has the capacity of evaluating the parents, knowledge about the using of languages. In accordance with their views, the first age group, second age group, third age group and fourth age group feel that 19.29%, 23.33%, 23.72% and 48.15% of their parents know Kani respectively. No parents of these age groups use Tamil separately. 3.5%, 15% 13.55% and 1.69% of parents, according to the four respective groups, use Malayalam, Moreover, the first age group feels that 15.78%, 21.05% and 15.78% of their parents know Kani along with Tamil, Kani along with Malayalam and Tamil along with malayalam respectively. Like this, the second age group observes that 8.33%, 31.65% and 5% of their parents use Kani and Tamil combination, Kani and Malayalam combination and Tamil and

Malayalam combination respectively. With regard to the third and fourth age groups, they feel that 37.28% of their parents know the languages Kani and Malayalam combindedly. According to the fourth age group, their parents neveruse the Kani and Tmail combination, and Tamil and Malayalam and 5.08% of their parents use these combinations respectively. All these four age groups feel that 15.78%, 21.05% and 15.78% of thier parents know Kanı along with Tamil, Kani along with Malayalam and Tamil alongwith Malayalam respectively. Like this, the second age group observes that 8.33%, 31.65% and 5% of their parents use Kani and Tamil combination, Kani and Malayalam combination and Tamıl and Malayalam combination respectively. With regard to the third and fourth age groups, they feel that 37.28% of their parents know the languages Kani and Malayalam combinedly. According to the fourth age group, their parents never use the Kani and Tamil combination, and Tamil and Malayalam combination. But with regard to the third group, 3.38% and 5.08% of thier parents use these combinations respectively. All these four age groups feel that 24.55%, 16.66%, 16.94% and 11.86% of their parents in the respective age groups know the languages Kani, Tamil and Ma'ayalam combinedly (Refer Table No.7).

4.9 Languages known to parents alone

Among the Kani tribe, the languages known to parent Kanis are not known to the chıldren Kanis. This tendency is evaluated with respect to the estimation of the parents in the four age groups. 1.75%, 31.66%, 30.5% and 28.8% parents respectively in the first, second, third and fourth age groups observe that their children do not know Malayalam. The first group parents observe that only thıs language is not known to their children. Moreover, 5%, 5.08% and 18.64% parents in the second, third and fourth group respectively note that their chıldren also do not know Kani. With respect to the view points of the parents in the second and third age groups, 3.33% and 3.38%

parents in the respective age group feel that their children do not know the Kani and Malayalam language combination. In accordance with the observations of 1.69%, 1.69% and 3.38% parents in the third age group, they feel that their children do not know the language Kani and Hindi combination, Kani and English combination, Malayalam and English combination, and English respectively (Refer Table No.8)

4.10 Domestic language for communication

In the houses of Kani tribe, Kanis speak the language Kani, Tamil and Malayalam. Among the four age groups, 36-50 age group uses Kani in lesser percentage. 29.82%, 38.33%, 28.88% and 62.71% Kanis in the four groups respectively speak in Kani. 1.75% and 1.69% Kanis in the first and third age groups respectively speak Tamil. Besides, 21.05% Kanis in the first age group, 26.66% Kanis in the second age group, 25.42% Kanis in the third age group and 10.16% in the fourth age group use Malayalam. The languages Kani and Tamil are combinedly spoken by 35.08%, 23.33%, 27.11% and 13.5% of Kanis in the four age groups respectively. Likewise, Kani and Malayalam are spoken together by 1.75%, 5%, 8.47% and 10.16% Kanis respectively in the our groups. 7.01% Kanis in the first age group, 3.33% Kanis in the second age group and 1.69 Kanis in the third age group are talking in Tamil and Malayalam combinedly. Kani, Tamil and Malayalam are combinedly spoken by 1.75%, 3.33%, 6.77% and 3.38% Kanis in the four age groups respectively (Refer Table No.9).

4.11 Nature of communication of children with their playmates

Each age group, according to their views, evaluates the children's use of languages with their playmates. The 15-25 age group feels that 26.31% children use Kani, 26-35 age group feels that 25% children use Kani. The 36-50 age group feels that 22%

children use Kani. The above 51 age group feels that 38.98% children use Kani.

The above said age groups have inferred that Kani children are speaking Tamil and Malayalam separately in the following percentages 28 and 22.8, 33.3 and 21.66; 32.2 and 17.5 and 27.11 and 11.86 respectively.

The 15-25 age gorup feels that the combined usages of Tamil and Malayalam is made use of by 8.77% children; the 26-35 age group feels that the same combined form is used by 6.66% children. Likewise, the 36-50 age group and the above 51 age group feel that 15.25% and 16.94% children use this combination respectively.

The percentages of the Kani-Tamil blend used by the Kani children with their playmates are 14.03%, 8.33%, 11.86% and 1.69% respectively in these four groups.

No age group feels that Kani-malayalam blend is used by the Kani children. But the Kani-Tamil-Malayalam blend is used by 3.33% 3.38% and 3.38% of the Kani children. This is the view of the 26-35, 36-50 and above 51 age groups respectively (Refer Table No.10).

4.12 Nature of communication in story telling

Like all other people, story-telling habit is also prevelant among Kanis. This habit is evaluated by the Kanis belonging to the four age groups. While telling stories to the children, according to the first age group, they speak Kani, Tamil and Malayalam independently as 28.07%, 28.07% and 21.05% respectively. Moreover, Kani-Tamil and Tamil-Malayalam combined forms are also used by this group of Kanis as 19.29% and 7.01% respectively. Similarly, all Kanis in the second, third and fourth groups use Kani, Tamil and Malayalam independently as 40%,

44.06% and 62.71%, 18.33%, 11.86% and 3.38% and 26.66% 28.81% and 28.8 % respectively. But these groups also use the Kani-Tamil and Tamil-Malayalam combined forms as in the percentages of 8.33 and 1.66, 10.16 and 1.69, 5.08 and 0 respectively. In addition to these, the third age group alone is using the Kani-Malayalam combination in the percentages of 1.69 only. Moreover, with regard to the relatives father, mother, wife, brother and sister, other relatives and children in each age group use Kani, Tamil, Malayalam, Kani-Tamil blend and Tamil-Malayalam blend respectively is in the percentages of 50.87, 3.5, 31.57, 12.28, and 1.75%; 50.87, 8.77, 24.56, 14.03 and 1.75; 54.38, 5.26, 14.03, 15.78, and 0; 42.10, 14.03, 22.8, 1.75 and 19.29; 5.26, 1.75, 0, 5.26 and 1.75; and 52.63, 5.26, 26.31, 24.56 and 0 (first age group); 58.33, 8.33, 26.66, 0 and 1.66; 58.33, 8.33, 26.66, 0 and 1.66, 50, 13.33, 30, 6.66 and 0; 50, 16.66, 30, 5, and 0; 20.12, 33.33, 10, 3.33 and 6.66; 48.33, 8.33, 26.66, 3.12 and 1.66 (second age group) (Refer Table No.11-A). 62.71, 6.77, 23.72, 3.38 and 1.69; 62.71, 6.77, 23.72, 3.38, and 3.38; 47.45, 11.86, 30.5, 3.38 and 3.38; 47.45, 10.16, 32.20, 6.77 and 0; 35.59, 23.72, 36.84, 10.16 and 18.64; and 54.23, 8.47, 30.5, 6.77 and 1.69 (third age group); and 86.44, 0, 11.85, 1.69 and 0; 58.1, 0, 10.16, 3.38 and 0; 64.4, 5.08, 27.11, 1.69 and 0; 62.71, 1.69, 28.8, 5.08 and 0; 47.76, 27.11, 5.08. 5.08 and 0; and 61.0., 5.08, 27.11, 6.77 and 0 (fourth age group) (Refer Table No.11-B).

4.13 Nature of communication with neighbours and friends

Friends speaking different languages often come to the Kanikkaras' houses. They use the languages according to the visitors. The first two age groups do not use Kani with their friends. But, 36-50 age group Kanis and above 51 age group Kanis use Kani in the percentages of 1.69 and 10.16 respectively.

Among these different age groups, 63.15%. 53.32%, 35.59 and 45.76% Kanis speak Tamil alone to their friends. Like

this, Malayalam alone is used by 24.56%, 31.6%, 28.81% and 35.5% Kanis to their friends respectively.

Kani-Tamil mixture language is used by 1.75%, 3.33% 1.69% and 8.47% Kanis of the four age-groups to their friends respectively.

Kani-Malayalam mixture language is used by 1.69% Kanis in the above 51 age group alone to their friends.

Tamil-Malayalam mixture language is used by 10.52%, 11.66%, 32.20% and 8.47% Kanis in the four age groups respectively (Refer Table No.12-A).

People speaking other languages also live very near to the Kanikkaras' houses. So they speak in Kani, Tamil and Malayalam with the Kanis who live near them.

Kanis alone is used by 50.87%, 53.33%, 54.23% and 72.88% respectively in the different age groups. Tamil is used by 5.26% and 3.38% of Kanis from 15-25 age group and 36-50 age group respectively.

Malayalam is used by 28.07%, 31.66%, 27.1% and 13.55% Kanis respectively. Kani-Tamil mixture language is used with neighbours by 15.78%, 11.66%, 10.16% and 20.68% Kanis respectively. But, Kani-Tamil Malayalam blend is spoken by 3.33%, 1.69% and 3.38% of Kanis of the second, third and fourth age groups respectively (Refer Table No.12-B).

4.14 Nature of communication with labourers

Kanikkaras use either any one of the three languages such as Kani, Tamil, Malayalam or use them alternatively when they contact the labourers. The labourers also do the same when they come to the houses of the Kanikkara people.

In the 15-25 age group, 22.8% Kanis speak Kani alone to the labourers. But in the other three age groups, 33.33%, 33.5% and 54.23% of Kanis speak Kani with the labourers respectively.

Those who speak Tamil alone do not come in the groups 26-35 and above 51. The other age groups speak Tamil in the percentages of 15.78 and 3.38 respectively.

In the above four age groups, the Kanis who speak Malayalam alone are 24.56%, 28.33%, 30.5% and 16.94% respectively.

Kanikkaras also speak the mixture language of Tamil and Kanis. In this case, the percentages of the above age groups are 29.82%, 23.33%, 15.25% and 16.74% respectively.

Like this, Kani-Malayalam mixture language is used by 1.75%, 5% and 5.08% respectively. Tamil-Malayalam mixture language is used by the different age groups is 3.5% and 3.33% respectively in the first two groups alone.

Kani-Tamil-Malayalam mixture language is used by 1.75%, 6.66%, 15.25% and 6.77% respectively in the different age groups (Refer Table No.13)

4.15 Nature of communication in connection with family matters

The three languages Kani, Tamil and Malayalam are made use of by all relatives in their communication when talking about the family matters. With regard to the first age group, none of the relatives use Kani occasionally. All relatives speak in Kani always and frequently in the manner 63.15% and 10.52%, 63.15% and 10.52%, 57.89% and 10.52%, 57.89% and 10.52%, 56.14% and 14.03% and 3.5% and 3.5% respectively.

Malayalam language is always used by all these relatives are 22.8%, 22.8%, 26.3%, 26.3% and 1.75% respectively. As far as Tamil is concerned, except children and other relatives, all other relatives invariably use it in the percentages of 1.75. But, the frequent usage of Malayalam by these relatives are 1.75%, 1.75%, 0, 0, 3.5% and 1.75% respectively. But, Tamil is used only by chidlren oftenly as 5.26%. According to this age group, grand father, grand mother, children and other relatives never speak in these two languages occasionally. But, the remaining all relatives respectively make use of Tamil and Malayalam rarely and invariably as 1.75% (Refer Table No.14-A).

As per the opinions of the second age group, only 5% children communicate in Kani rarely. All relatives never make conversation in Kani and Malayalam rarely. These relatives use Kani and Malayalam in all times and frequently in the manners as 68.33% and 26.66%, 3.33% and 0, 68.33% and 26.66%, 3.33%, and 1.66%, 61.66% and 23.33%, 6.66% and 6.66%, 61.66% and 23.33%, 6.66% and 6.66%, 58.33% and 28.33%, 6.66% and 3.33%, 33.3% and 13.33% and 11.66% and 16.66% respectively. As far as Tamil language is concerned, except children, all other relatives never talk in Tamil always. 8.33% children talk family matters in Tamil always. Only other relatives and children frequently use Tamil language in the percentages of 3.33 and 20 respectively. Both children and the other relatives never rarely use Tamil. But the relatives from grand father to father speak in Tamil invariably in the percentages of 1.66 with respect to the matters relating to family (Refer Table No.14-B).

According to the third age group also, all relatives make use of the three languages Kani, Tamil and Malayalam. With respect to the Kani language, grand father, grand mother and other relatives speak it rarely. All relatives make communication regarding family matters with this language always and often in the percentages of 67.79 and 5.08, 67.79 and 5.08, 62.71

and 1.69, 62.71 and 1.69, 64.4 and 5.08 and 39.98 and 13.55 respectively. Mother, father and children occasionally make use of it as 1.69%, 1.69% and 6.77% respectively. As far as Tamil language is concerned, both grand father and grand mother do not use it always and oftenly. But they use it rarely in 3.38% and 3.38% respectively. All other relatives, except these two, talk among themselves in connection with the family matters always, often and rarely as 1.69%, 1.69% and 3.38%, 1.69%, 1.69% and 3.38%, 1.69%, 3.38% and 0% and 13.55%, 8.47% and 0% respectively. Malayalam language is taken care of by all these relatives in these three situations i.e., always, frequently and occasionally. The using of Malayalam language by all these relatives in these three situations are in the percentages of 15.25, 5.08 and 1.69, 15.25, 5.08 and 1.69, 18.64, 6.77 and 1.69, 18.64, 6.97 and 1.69, 20.33, 5.08 and 0, 8.47, 10.16 and 0 respectively (Refer Table No.14-C).

Like all the first three age-groups, the fourth age-group also opines that all relatives are making use of the three languages Kani, Tamil and Malayalam in connection with the family matters. All relatives always use the Kani language as 83.05%, 83.05%, 54.23%, 54.23%, 61.01% and 38.98% respectively. Both grand father and grand mother never make use of Kani language frequently. Other relatives speak with Kani language frequently as 11.86%, 11.86%, 5.08% and 8.47% respectively. Only 3.38% children alone use Tamil language always. But, all relatives are always talking in Malayalam in the manner 6.77%, 6.77%, 13.55%, 22% and 11.96% respectively. Moreover, often and rare usages of Tamil and Malayalam by grand father and grand motehr are invariably 1.69% and 3.33% respectively. But, these kinds of usages of these two languages by mother and father are invariably 1.69% and 11.86%, and 3.33% and 3.38% respectively. At the same time, the other relatives and children are also using these two languages oftenly and occasionally in the percentages of 1.69 and 3.38, 3.33 and 3.38, and 16.94 and 11.86, and 13.55 and 0 respectively (Refer Table No.14-D).

4.16 Nature of communication with society matters

In this Kanikkara tribe. so far as matters relating to society and allied things are concerned, communication is made through the languages Kani, Tamil and Malayalam with various frequencies by the relatives grand father, grand mother, mother, father, other relatives and children. With respect to the Kanis of the first age-group, the said relatives and communicating in Kani language always as 42.10%, 42.10%, 35.08%, 43 85% and 3.5% respectively. These relatives frequently and rarely use Kani language as 8.77% and 3.5%, 8.77% and 3.5% 10.52% and 5.26%, 10.52% and 5.26%, 10.52%, and 3.5%, and 3.5% and 1.75% respectively. But these relatives also always use the language Malayalam in the percentages of 21, 21, 22.8, 22.8, 17.54 and 1.75 respectively. In these relatives, only mother and father use Tamil language always as 1.75% and 1.75% respectively. But these relatives frequently use Tamil and Malayalam in the ranges of 10.5% and 8.77%, 10.5% and 8.77%, 15.78% and 3.5%, 15.78% and 3.5%, 15.03% and 10.5% and 3.5% and 1.75%, 3.5% and 1.75%, 3.5% and 1.75%, 3.5% and 1.75% and 3.5% and 1.75% respectively (Refer Table No.15-A).

With regard to the 26-35 age group, these relatives are also using these three languages in their communication regarding the matters relating with society. Grand father, grand mother, mother and father do not use Kani occasionally. All relatives communicate in Kani at all times in the percentages of 56.66, 56.66, 33.33, 33.33, 31.66 and 18.33 respectively. Both grand father and grand mother never communicate in Kani. Other relatives use Kani in a frequent manner in the ranges of 11.66%, 11.66%, 1.56% and 15.62% respectively. Only other relatives and children communicate the social matters in the percentages of 1.66 and 6.66 respectively. The relatives grand father, grand mother, mother and father and other relatives do not use Tamil always. But, 13.33% of children are communicating in Tamil All relatives use Tamil in a frequent manner and in a rare

manner as 15% and 3.33%, 15% and 3.33%, 13.33% and 3.33%, 13.33% and 3.33%, 8.33% and 5% and 16.66% and 3.33% respectively. Moreover, all realtives do their communication in Malayalam always, frequently and occationally as 30%, 1.66% and 1.66%; 30%, 1.66% and 1.66%; 25%, 11.66% and 1.66%; 25%, 11.67% and 1.66%; 30%, 8.33% and 3.33% and 13.33%, 13.33% and 2.66% respectively (Refer Table No.15-B).

The third age group also use the languages Kani, Tamil and Malayalam in their communication. Except the last two categories i.e., other relatives and the children, others never occaionally use Kani language. Children and the other relatives use this langugae occaionally in 5.08% and 5.08% respectively. All relatives use this language all the time and also in frequent manner in the percentages of 77.96 and 1.69, 77.96 and 1.69, 55.93 and 5.08, 55.93 and 5.08, 57.62 and 1.69 and 30.5 and 11.86 respectively. Both grand father and grand mother never use Tamil always and frequently. But both of them use this language rarely as 3.38% and 3.38% respectively. Mother, father and other relatives speak Tamil language always in the percentages of 1.69, 1.69, 1.69, 11.86 respectively, frequently in the percentages of 3.38, 3.38, 1.69 and 10.16 respectively and occaionally in the percentages of 3.38, 3.38, 0 and 0 respectively. As far as Malayalam language is concerned, all realtives speak this language always, frequently and occationally. With respect to these relatives, all these three ways of communications are in the manners of 11.86%, 1.69% and 3.38%; 11.86%, 1.69% and 3.38%; 18.64%, 8.47% and 3.38%; 18.64%, 8.47% and 3.38%; 28.8%, 3.38% and 0% and 15.25%, 10.16% and 0% respectively (Refer Table No.15-C).

As other age groups, the fourth age group also use the languages Kani, Tamil and Malayalam in their discussion while they are talking about society and the allied matters. All relatives as pointed out earlier, always talk in Kani language as 83.05%, 83.05%, 54.23%, 54.23%, 66.1% and 44.06%

respectively. Except grand father and grand mother, all other relatives frequently communicate with the language Kani in the percentages of 11.86, 11.86, 5.08 and 11.86 respectively. Only 3.38% children alone rarely speak Kani in this situation. Moreover, only 3.38% children alone always use Tamil. But, all relatives use Malayalam language always in the percentages of 6.77, 6.77, 13.55, 22 and 8.47 respectively. Besides, invariably all relatives use Tamil and Malayalam in frequent manner and in a rare manner as 1.69% and 1.69% - 3.38% and 3.38%, 1.69% and 1.69% - 3.38% and 3.38%; 1.69% and 11.86% - 3.38% and 3.38%; 1.69% and 11.86% - 3.38% and 3.38%; 1.69% and 3.38% - 3.38% and 3.38% and 8.47% and 11.86 - 6.7% and 1.69% respectively (Refer Table No.15-D).

4.17 Nature of communication in connection with educational matters

In this tribe, with regard to education and the allied matters, communication is made through the languages Kani, Tamil and Malayalam with various frequencies by the relatives such as grand father, grand mother, mother, father, other relatives and children. According to the Kanis of the 15-25 age group, the relatives grand father, grand mother, mother, father, other relatives and children are using Kani language always as 49.12%, 49.12%, 42.1%, 42.10%, 47.36% and 3.5% respectively. These relatives frequently and occaionally use the Kani language as 8.77% and 5.26%; 8.77% and 5.26%; 10.52% and 7.01%; 10.52% and 7.01%; 7.01% and 5.26% and 3.5% and 0% respectively. But, these relatives always communicate in Tamil and Malayalam as 1.75% and 21.05%, 1.75% and 21.05%, 3.5% and 14.03%, 3.5% and 14.03%, 1.75% and 24.55% and 0% and 1.75% respectively. These relatives communicate in Tamil frequently as 12.28% 12.28%, 17.5%, 17.5%, 14% and 3.5% respectively. Among the relatives, mother and father only frequently use Malayalam as 3.5% and 3.5% respectively. None of the relatives occaionally communicate in Tamil. Only the grand father, grand mother,

mother and father occasionally communicate in Malayalam as 1.75%, 1.75%, 1.75% and 1.75% respectively (Refer Table No.16-A).

With regard to the 26-35 age group, the relatives, as mentioned earlier, are communicating in Kani, Tamil and Malayalam languages. They always communicate in Kani in the percentages of 66.66, 66.66, 35, 35, 41.66 and 33.33 respectively. Except grand father and grand mother, mother, father. other relatives and children use Kani language frequently as 10% 10%, 11.66% and 6.66% respectively. Both the other realtives and the children occasionally communicate with each other in Kani as 1.66% and 6.66%respectively. Moreover, according to this age group, grand father and grand mother do not communicate in Tamil frequently. But they occasionally communicate in Tamil and Malayalam in the percentages of 11.66 and 5, 11.66 and 5 respectively. All these relatives use Malayalam in their communication always and frequently as 26.66% and 6.66%, 26.66% and 1.66%, 23.33% and 13.33%, 23.33% and 13.33%, 23.33% and 13.33%, 25% and 6.66% and 15% and 10% respectively. Furthermore, these relatives occasionally also communicate the matters in Malayalam as 1.66%, 1.66%, 1.66%, 1.66%, 3.33% and 1.66% respectively (Refer Table No.16-B).

With respect to the 36-50 age group. all kinds of relatives also communicate with each other in Kani, Tamil and Malayalam while they are talking about education and the allied matters. All relatives use the language Kani in their communication always and frequently as 76.27% and 1.69%, 76.27% and 1.69%, 59.32% and 6.77%, 59.32% and 6.77%, 45.76% and 6.77% and 22.03 and 11.86 % respectively. Only 6.77 % children alone occasionally use Kani language in their communication. Both the grand father and the grand mother do not communicate in Tamil language. But they speak in Tamil frequently and occasionally in the percentages of 1.69 and 1.69 and 1.69 and 1.69 respectively. These two relatives never use Malayalam

frequently. But they use it always and rarely as 15.25% and 3.38% and 15.25% and 3.38% respectively. Mother, father, other relatives and children make use of Tamil and Malayalam in their communication always and rarely as 1.69% and 15.25%, 1.69% and 15.25%, 16.94% and 20.33% and 11.86% and 15.25%; 1.69% and 10.16; 1.69% and 10.16%, 5.08% and 3.38% and 13.55% and 13.55% and 1.69% and 3.38%, 1.69% and 3.38%, 0% and 0% and 5.08% and 0% respectively (Refer Table No.16-C).

With regard to 51 and above age group, all realtives use Kani, Tamil and Malayalam languages while discussing about education and allied matters. All relatives are always using Kani in the percentages of 83.05, 83.05, 54.23, 54.23, 61.01 and 33.89 respectively. Except grand father and grand mother, frequent use of Kani is made by mother, father, other relatives and children as 11.86%, 5.08% and 10.16% respectively. Only 3.38% children rarely make use of Kani in their communication. Moreover 3.38% children only always use Tamil. All relatives always use Malayalam in the manner 6.77%, 6.77%, 13.55%, 13.55%, 22% and 8.47% respectively. But these relatives make use of the two languages Tamil and Malayalam frequently and rarely as 1.69% and 1.69%, 1.69% and 1.69%, 1.69% and 11.86%, 1.69% and 11.86%, 1.69% and 3.38% and 18.64% and 13.55%, 3.38% and 3.38%, 3.38% and 3.38%, 3.38%, 3.38% and 13.55% and 1.69% respectively (Refer Table No.16-D).

4.18 Communication of matters through writing letters

Like all other people, Kanis also write letters to relatives, friends and others for sending communications. For letter writing, they use Tamil and Malayalm languages. The four age groups use Tamil and Malayalam for writing letters to relatives as 52.63% and 21%, 22% and 10.16%, 35% and 25.66% and 33.89% and 22.03% respectively. Likewise, for writing letters to friends, the first, second, third and fourth age groups use Tamil and Malayalam respectively as in the percentages of 52.63 and

21; 18.64 and 11.86; 36.66 and 25; and 33.89 and 20.33. Similarly, these four age groups are also using these two languages for writing letters to others as in the percentages of 45.61 and 21; 5.08 and 8.47; 31.66 and 21.66; and 32.2 and 16.94 respectively. But Tamil and Malayalam languages are not used simultaneously by the first and the third age groups. The second age group uses these languages simultaneously only for writing letters to friends. The fourth age group alone uses these two languages simultaneously invariably for relatives, friends and others as in the percentages of 1.69, 1.69 and 1.69 respectively (Refer Table No.17).

4.19 Communication of matters by translation

For communicating the matters to others, they are able to translate matters from one languages to another language. 40%, 55%, 32.2% and 27.11% Kanis of the first, second, third and fourth age groups respectively able to communicate the matters by translating from Kani to Tamil. Similarly, 12.28%, 35%, 20.33% and 23.72% Kanis of the four respective age groups have the capacity to translate Kani matters into Malayalam. Only 22.8% and 25.42% Kanis of the first age group and third age group respectively can translate Tamil matters into Malayalam. But 10% and 22.03% Kanis of second age group and fourth age group respectively are able to do translation from Malayalam to Tamil for communicating ideas. 1.69% of Kanis in the third age group alone are capable of translating Kani matters into English. Only 3.5% Kanis in the 15-25 age group can have the capacity to do the translations from Tamil to Kani and from Malayalam to Kani. Except the second 26-35 age group, all other age groups are in a position to translate Kani matters into both Tamil and Malayalam simultaneously as in the percentages of 17.54, 20.33 and 27.1 respectively (Refer Table No.18).

4.20 Conclusion

Kani, Tamil and Malayalam occupy the status as the mother tongues among the Kanikkara tribal people.

For communicative purposes, all age groups utilize Kani language as their mother tongue in the range of 68.33%-93.22% Malayalam occupies the second place as the mother tongue in the first age group as 26.31%, in the second age group as 31.66%, in the third age group as 25.42% and in the fourth age group as 6.77%. But, Tamil has the status of mother tongue in the first age group in the percentages of 3.5.

With regard to the capacities of understanding and speaking of mother tongues, Kani language occupies the first position in all age groups (i.e. 68.42% and 68.42%; 68.33% and 68.33%; 64.4% and 62.71% and 89.83% and 91.52%). Next to this language, Malayalam occupies the second position and Tamil the third position. As far as reading and writing abilities are concerned, in the first age group, Tamil occupies the first place and Malayalam occupies the second place. But in all other age-groups, Malayalam alone holds the field.

For knowing the other languages, the circumstances of living in neighbourhood area occupy the first place, cinema the second place and radio the third place. The neighbourhood living, cinema and radio cause for knowing Tamil as 22.83% 19.29% and 12.8% in the first age group, 20% 16.66% and 60% in the second age group, 20.39% 25.42% and 13.56% in the third age group and 23.73% 20.39% and 15.25% in the fourth age group respectively. Likewise, these circumstances also dominate in knowing Malayalam. But the percentages of knowing is very low when compared with Tamil. Comparing with these two languages, knowing of English is very negligible.

Apart from the mother tongues (i.e., Kani, Malayalam and Tamil) the capacities of the Kani people in understanding, speaking, reading and writing in other languages who only know Kani language are not in a uniform way. The first age group Kanis are well in understanding capactiy of Tamil (35.08%). But in Malayalam, 1.75% Kanis are in understanding capacity in a

fair way. In the other age gorups, the good understanding capacities of Tamil are 26.66%, 20% and 22.03% respectively. But the understanding capactiy of Malayalam is very meagre in all age groups. Moreover, the first three age groups can understand English in a small level along with either Tamil or Malayalam. As far as the speaking, reading and writing capacities are concerned, Tamil occupies an important place when compared with Malayalam.

Apart from their mother tongue (Kani), the first, third and fourth age groups alone can speak Tamil and Malayalam independently. Of these two languages, Tamil occupies high frequency (i.e.10.16% - 35.08%) and Malayalam occupies low frequency (i.e. 1.69 - 11.86%). They can also speak English along with either Tamil or Malayalam and not independently. But the third age group also can speak Hindi along with Tamil , Malayalam and English.

All age group Kanis openly accept that their children do not know Malayalam though they know Malayalam. Moreover, except the first age group, other age group Kani people have the opinion that their children also do not know Kani as in the percentages of 5, 5.08 and 18.64 with respect to each group.

All age groups have the opinion that their parents know both Kani (19.29%, 23.3%, 23 72% and 48.15% respectively) and Malayalam (3.5%, 15%, 13.55% and 1.69% respectively) independently. But, their parents use Tamil either with Kani or with Malayalam or Kani along with Malayalam. According to the second age group, children know Tamil (8.33%) and Malayalam (3.33%) independently apart from Kani. Other age groups give the version that children use other languages (Tamil and Malayalam) along with Kani or with other languages.

The Kanis of all age groups speak Kani language in the house for all purposes of communication as in the percentages

of 29.82%, 38.33%, 28.8% and 62.71% respectively. Next to this language, they use Malayalam in the house as 21.05%, 26.66%, 25.42% and 10.16% respectively. But, in the combined manner of using of languages, Kani and Tamil language combination dominates as 35.08%, 23.33%, 27.11% and 13.55% in the four age groups respectively.

Except the fourth age group, all other age groups have the same opinion that the children talk with their playmates in Tamil to the maximum level as 28%, 33.33% and 33.2% respectively. But according to the last age group, they talk in Kani (38.98%). Next to Tamil, the second maximum utility language in their communication with regard to the first three age groups is Kani (i.e., 26.31%, 25% and 22% respectively). But according to the fourth age group, the maximum utility language is Malayalam (i.e22.8%, 21.66% 18.64% and 11.86% respectively).

While telling the stories to the children, the Kanis from each age group use Kani as 28.07%, 40%, 44.06% and 62.71% respectively. But the relatives (except children) use Kani as 50.87%, 58.33%, 62.71% and 86.44% respectively in each group. Moreover, apart from Hindi, Malayalam is also used to certain extent when compared with Tamil in each group. They are also using languages combinedly in a meagre percentage.

When friends belonging to various language communities come to the houses of this tribe, Tamil occupies the first place in their communication of ideas as 63.15%, 53.3%, 35.59% and 45.76% respectively in the age groups. But, next to Tamil, Malayalam occupies in the second place as 24.56%, 31.6%, 28.81% and 35.59% respectively in the four groups. Except the first and second age groups, other age groups use Kani as 1.69% and 5.08% respectively.

Kani language occupies the first place in their talk of communication when contacting the neighbours (as 50.87%,

53.33% 54.23% and 72.88% respectively). Next to this, Malayalam occupies the second place (as 28.07%, 31.68%, 27.1% and 13.55% respectively).

If workers are there, either in their houses or in their lands, the fourth age group Kanis make communications with them through Kani language as in the percentages of 54.23. But, next to this age group, the second age group utilize Kani in 33.33% for making communication. The first and third age groups use Kani as 22.8% and 30.5% for communication with the labourers. Next to Kani, Malayalam is mostly used by them independently as 24.56%, 28.33%, 30.5% and 16.94% respectively in the four groups. Except the second and the fourth age groups, other age groups communicate the matters with the labourers in Tamil as in the ranges of 15.78% and 10.52% respectively. Moreover, in a meagre percentages, they talk with them by combining the language Kani along with either Malayalam or Tamil or with the two languages.

Children, according to the second age group, communiate their ideas about the matters relating to family in the Kani language in the manner 5%. As per the first age group, they utilize it as in the percentages of 3.5. All relatives, as per the versions of all age groups, use the Kani language as 63.15%, 68.33%, 67.79% and 83.05% respectively. Besides, the languages Tamil and Malayalam are used by them in meagre percentages.

While speaking about the society and the allied matters, apart from children, all relatives in each group of the four age groups are always utilizing Kani in the ranges of 35.08% - 43.85%, 31.66 - 56.66%, 55.93% - 77.96% and 54.23% - 83.05% respectively. But the children, according to the first age group, use Kani only in 3.5%. Children according to other age groups, use Kani in the ranges of 6.66%, 11.86% and 44.06%

respectively. Moreover, in general, the utility of other languages often and rarely are in a moderate way.

Except children, all realtives utilize always Kani language while talking about education and the allied matters in the ranges of 42.1% - 49.12%, 38.33% - 66.66%, 22.03% - 59.32% and 54.23% - 83.05% respectively in each age group. According to this Kani tribe, children utilize always Kani language in the percentages of 3.5, 33.33, 37.88 and 54.23 in each age group respectively. But all Kanis frequently and occasionally use the other languages in a low percentage.

Since Kani language has no scripts, Tamil and Malayalam play an important role in writing letters regarding the communication of matters. Kani tribals communicate thematters by writing letters in Tamil only to the relatives, friends and others in the ranges 45.61% - 52.63%, 31.66% - 36.66%, 32.20% - 33.89% and 5.08% - 22% with regard to the four age groups respectively; and also in Malayalam only to the relatives, friends and others in the ranges 21% - 21%, 21.66% - 26.66%, 16.91% - 22.03% and 8.47% - 11.86% respectively with regard to the four age groups. Only the third and the fourth age groups write letters both in Tamil and Malayalam to these people in the ranges 1.69% - 1.69% and 0% - 1.69% respectively.

With regard to the translation capacity of this tribe is concerned, the four age group Kanis can translate the Kani matters into Tamil (40.25%, 55%, 32.2% and 27.11% respectively) very easily when compared with other languages as Kani to Malayalam (12.28%, 35%, 20.33% and 23.72% respectively).

5. LANGUAGE

5.1 Introduction

Language, a rare gift which the Mono-sipiens alone enjoy, is an integral part of man and man's life. Language enables man to effectively handle the very mechanism of his day-to-day interpersonal interactions and estblish a meaningful contact with the society of the community of which he is a part. Thus, for social contact and for the meaningful social habits, language is a very powerful vehicle. Language may, therefore, rightly be defined as the mirror which reflects the society, its nature, and people.

Sociolingistics earnestly endeavours to relate man to man through language realised in its manifestations of its societal function. That which integrates of its societal function. That which integrates and keeps the societal mechanisms intact is language. It serves as the instrument of conveying his feelings and emotions and thoughts, besides lending light to the social conventions and practice which make the community life purposeful.

Irrespective of the fact as to whether a language has a written form, that is, an orthographic manifestation or only the spoken form, that is, the phonetic realisation alone, language as

a vehicle of interlinking the various segments of the society is a pivotal force for the better development of society and also for the most essential function of linguistic communication.

It may, therefore, be said that language in its societal essence is a social phenomenon; but this is a social phenomenon that permeats both consciously and unconsciously into the very sap and marrow of the individual and as a result into all those individuals who constitute the society as a whole.

Becase the very societal function is made possible owing to this powerful instrument called language which man alone possesses, the language could be objectively looked at as a tool for communication for cognition and for social organisation.

Whether it is intellectual intercourse, meeting of the minds, or the expressions of the emotions of individuals, or sentiments or the inescapable empty nothings of a pair of lovers, it is language that alone can in both its respects play a vital role.

Language has a very constructive role to play as the medium of instruction in schools and educational institutions. Language is the road one has to traverse and master before one acquires knowledge. Acquisation of knowledge and artistic self-expressions are possible only if language is available in a society. It is more specially so in the case of mass communication. One of the most important social funtions of language, namely, interpersonal communication and carrying the message of one man to the rest of the mankind, is excellently achieved in recent times through the different forms of the mass media. Although human self expressions involve language in a highly flamboyant and artistic heightened style of language, mostly the people prefer a simple, direct chaste form of expressions.

How well the language serves these objectives would to a very large extent, depend upon how well a language is used

to convey a message between man and man. That, therefore, we call language growth and development is nothing other than the linguistic utility to which a language is subjected in a society. Greater the social utility the faster and more dynamic the growth and development of the language would be. Particularly in developing countries like India, Latin American countries and many of the African countries, this societal function can be fully realised only through a well defined process of the language planning.

Language planning relates to different strata of society, besides solving the linguistic crises that might otherwise crop up in a multilingual society like ours. Language planning paves the way for standardization of the language choosing the right vacabulary items of learning and reading and above all keeping the very soul of the language alive so that this external fountain of societal life will for ever continue to give linguistic life and spirit to the entire mankind.

Language is a compulsory and essential necessity to man, the main member of society. Man in the sociable society, meets with certain problems in politics, judiciary, education, employment etc. In all situations whether there is problems or not and is known as the non-domestic circumstances. Such a situation is visible among Kanis. We are going to see how Kanis exchange their ideas in the abvoe said circumstances.

5.2 Exchange of ideas and close associations

Casually and officially, Kanis associate among themselves. In the 15-25 age group, they casually use Kani, Tamil and Malayalam and Kani-Tamil blend languages as 63.15%, 3.5%, 26.3% and 7.01% respectively among themselves.

In the 26-35 age group, 68.33% Kanis use Kani, 8.33% Kanis use Tamil and 31.66% Kanis use Malayalam and in the

36-50 age group 59.32% Kanis use Kani, 1.66% Kanis use Tamil, 30.5% Kanis use Malayalam and 8.47% kanis use Kani-Tamil blend language. In the above 51 age group, 72.88% Kanis use Kani, 10.16% Kanis use Tamil and 16.94% Kanis use Malayalam among themselves casually for exchange of ideas. Officially also, Kani, Tamil and Malayalam are separately used by the four age groups as 19.29, 40.35, and 40.35, 30, 41.66 and 28.33, 23.72, 35.5 and 37.28, 33.89, 35.5 and 30.5 percentages respectively. But, Tamil - Malayalam blend is used only by the third age group as 3.38% only (Refer Table No.19).

5.3 Settlement of problems

If there is any dispute or problem among Kanis, they mostly settle it either through Muttukkani or court. 36.8, 28.33, 21.11 and 57.62 percentages of Kanis respectively from the first, the second, the third and the fourth age group prefer to settle the matters through Muttukkani. The first age group does not want to settle the matter through court. But 25% and 10.16% and 3.38% of Kanis from the second, the third and the fourth age group respectively want to settle the problems through court (Refer Table No.20).

5.4 Muttukkani's language utility in the problem settlement

The problems and difficult issues of Kani, according to their social set up, are solved by the Muttukani. In this, the four different age groups have different approaches and use different languages.

45.61% Kanis in the first age group, 55% Kanis in the second age group and 89.93% Kanis in the fourth age group use Kani. By using Tamil, they settle the issues effectively especially by 77.96% of the third age group Kanis and 1.69% of the fourth age group Kanis. But Malayalam is used by 43.85% Kanis in

the first age group, 31.66% Kanis in the second age group, 16.94% Kanis in the third age group and 8.47% Kanis in the fourth age group. Tamil-Malayalam blend is used only by 1.75% Kanis of the first age group and the third age groups. Kani-Tamil blend is used by 8.77% Kanis of the first age group, 13.33% Kanis of the second group and 3.38% Kanis of the third group. (Refer Table No.21).

5.5 Language use in the panchayat assembly

To settle the disputes and the misunderstandings, Kanis have local panchayats headed by Muttukkani. If they are not able to settle the matters in the local panchayats, Kanis prefer to go to the court. Whey they participate in the panchayat dealings, the four age groups use Kani respectively as 56.14%, 56.66%, 67.7% and 72.88%. Tamil alone is used by 1.75% Kanis in the first age group and 1.69% Kanis in the fourth age group. Malayalam is used by 28.07% Kanis in the first age group, 31.66% Kanis in the second age gorup, 30.5% Kanis in the third age group and 23.72% Kanis in the fourth age gorup (Refer Table No.22).

Kani-Tamil blend is used in the panchayat dealings orally by 14% Kanis in the first age group, 11.66% Kanis in the second age group and 1.69% Kanis in the third age group. But, Tamil-Malayalam blend is used by 1.69% Kanis in the fourth age group (Refer Table No.22).

5.6 Language use in the action committees

Kanis have some welfare associations. They meet oftenly and send circulars. In their action committees, when they exchange their views, 57.89% Kanis in the first age group use Kani, 28.07% Kanis use Malayalam and 14.03% Kanis use Kani-Tamil blend.

In the 26-35 age group, 58.33% Kanis use Kani, 31.66% Kanis use Malayalam and 10% Kanis use Kani-Tamil blend. In the 36-50 age group, 61% Kanis use Kani, 1.69% Kanis use Tamil, 32.2% Kanis use Malayalam and 5.08% Kanis use Kani-Tamil blend.

In the above 51 age group, 71.18% Kanis use Kani and 28.81% Kanis use Malayalam in their speech (Refer Table No.23).

When they send circulars, in the first group, 98.24% use Tamil and 1.75% use Malayalam. The 26-35 age group and 36-50 age group use exclusively Tamil. In the 51 and above age group 98.3% Kanis use Tamil and 1.69% Kanis use Malayalam (Refer Table No.24).

5.7 Language domination in a particular area

Generally, all people wish to prefer their mother tongues should dominate in the particular area as other languages in other areas. This is natural. But most of the Kanis think that it is wrong if this mentality prevails. 57.87%, 53.33%, 49.15% and 59.32% Kanis from the four age groups respectively are not accepting that the languages spoken in different areas should be used in that areas. But 28.07% in the first age group, 38.33% in the second age group, 42.37% in the third age group and 27.11% in the fourth age group say that nothing is wrong in utilizing the languages which are spoken in different areas as the main languages in that areas. Moreover, 14.03%, 8.33%, 8.47% and 13.55% Kanis in the four age groups respectively do not express any view in this regard (Refer Table No.25).

5.8 Need for a common language for communication

Usually people of different localities feel that the lan-

guage used in their locality is the best and of superior quality. Eventhen, in some areas, people use different languages, atleast in their speech. To lesser the practical difficulties in official communications, they feel, it is necessary to have a common language. It is quite common. So Kanis also want to have a common language or a link language.

A link language or a common language is nothing but a language which can make the linguistically minority group or groups of people to have contact with the majority of the people who speak the link language (Pattanayak, D.P.1981). As the Tamilnadu government announced Tamil as the official language, Tamil functions as the link language or common language. Since Kanyakumari district was formerly under the regime of Kerala government, Malayalam was the link language till 1956. Among these two languages, Tamil is spoken by majority of the people in this district. But, Malayalam is spoken by a sizable number of people of Vilavancode and Kalkulam taluks of this district. This influences a few of Kanis andso these few Kanis also want to have Malayalam as the link language. The nature of tendencies regarding this link language relating with the four age groups are as follows:

In the 15-25 age group, all use (100%) Tamil as their link language. In the 26-35 age group, 98.33% Kanis use Tamil as the common language and 1.66% Kanis use Malayalam as the common language. In the 36-50 age group, 98.3% Kanis use Tamil as the common language and 1.69% are willing to use Kani as a common language. In the above 51 age group, all (100%) feel that Tamil should be taken as the common language (Refer Table No.26).

They justify their stand by saying that to get jobs, to raise their social status, to build national integration and to mingle with others of the society, their own choice to select a common language is important and best.

The need of a common language to get jobs is felt by 66.66% Kanis in the first age group, 63.33% Kanis in the second age group, 74.5% Kanis in the third age group and 74.57% Kanis in the fourth age group.

Those who feel that common language will increase their social status are 1.75% Kanis in the first age group, 6.66% Kanis in the second age group, 8.47% Kanis in the third age group and 5.08% Kanis in the above 51 age group.

The need for a common language to build national integration is felt by 28.07% Kanis in the first age group, 15% Kanis in the second age group, 8.47% in the third age group and 15.25% Kanis the fourth age group.

Kanis who want to have close contacts with others of the society are 3.5% in the first age group, 15% in the second age group, 8.47% in the third age group and 5.08% in the above 51 age group (Refer Table No.27)

5.9 Circumstances for speaking other languages

One is forced to use language or languages other than his mother tongue in certain situations. Kanis speak other languages because some what to get special respect in the society; some others wish to get jobs; some like to mingle with others and some want to build national integraiton.

As far as the Kanis are concerned regarding the elevation of their status in the society, they use other languages in 43.5%, 26.66%, 30.5% and 38.98% in the four age groups 15-25, 26-35, 36-50 and 51 and above respectively.

For getting job opportunities, they speak other languages in the percentages of 21.05, 18.33, 22 and 23.62 respectively by the four age groups.

To easily mingle with others, Kanis use other languages in the above age groups as 15.78%, 33.33%, 30.5% and 27.12% respectively.

To build national integration, the percentages of Kanis using other languages in the above said age groups are 19.29%, 21.66%, 16.94% and 10.16% respectively (Refer Table No.28).

5.10 Language use with the police officials

When Kanis write petitions to the police officers to solve their problems and difficulties regarding law and order, use Tamil and Malayalam. 92.98% Kanis in the first age group use Tamil and 7.01% Kanis use Malayalam. In the second age group, 95% Kanis use Tamil and 5% Kanis use Malayalam. In the third age group, 94.91% Kanis use Tamil and 5.08% Kanis use Malayalam and in the fourth age group 88.1% Kanis use Tamil and 10.16% Kanis use Malayalam and 1.69% Kanis use Tamil and Malayalam blend (Refer Table No.29).

At the time of police enquiry in the first age group, 3.5% Kanis use Kani, 89.47% Kanis use Tamil and 7.01% Kanis use Malayalam. But, in the second age group, 15% Kanis use Kani, 51.66% kanis use Tamil, 31.66% Kanis use Malayalam and 1.66% Kanis use Kani-Tamil blend. In the third age group, 16.9% Kanis use Kani, 42.3% Kanis use Tamil, 37.2% Kanis use Malayalam, 1.69% Kanis use Kani-Tamil-Malayalam blend, 1.69% Kanis use Kani-Malayalam blend. In the fourth age group 18.64% Kanis use Kani, 42.37% Kanis use Tamil, 35.29% Kanis use Malayalam, and 3.38% Kanis use Tamil-Malayalam blend in their oral replies (Refer Table No.29).

5.11 Language use in the submission of court petitions

If any dispute is not settled through Muttukkani, Kanis also prefer to go to court to settle it.

We can see variations in the languages used by Kanis at the time of trials in the court. 1.75% Kanis of the first age group, 15% Kanis of the second age group, 13.5% Kanis of the third age group and 15.25% Kanis of the fourth age group use Kani in their answers orally. Tamil and Malayalam are separately used by the above said age groups as 91.22% and 7.01%, 56.66% and 26.66%, 45.76% and 38.98% and 40.67% and 38.98% respectively. Kani-Tamil blend is used in the answers are 1.66% Kanis in the second age group and 1.69% Kanis in the third age group. 5.08% Kanis in the fourth age group use Tamil-Malayalam blend language (Refer Table No.30-A). They write the petition either in Tamil or in Malayalam. Tamil is used by all these four age groups as 92.88%, 95%, 94.91% and 91.25% respectively. Similarly, Malayalam is also used by these four groups as in the percentages of 7.01, 5, 5,08 and 8.47 respectively (Refer Table No.30-B).

5.12 Language use in the judiciary

When there is legal disputes, Kani conduct processions and strikes. They carry demand-cards. The use and nature of their language vary at different situations such as to meet lawyers regarding disputes, or to give petitions or to go to court or at the time of trials.

During strikes and processions, the 15-25 age group never uses Kani to raise slogans. But, in the 26-35 age group, 1.66% Kanis and in the 51 and abvoe age group, 1.69% Kanis use Kani to raise slogans. 91.22% and 7.01% Kanis in the first group, 86.66% and 11.66% Kanis in the second group, 86.44% and 13.55% Kanis in the third group and 88.13% and 10.16% Kanis in the fourth group separately use Tamil and Malayalam respectively. But Tamil-Malayalam blend is used only by 1.7% of Kanis in the first age group (Refer Table No.30-A).

The language used by them in the demand-cards at the time of processions and strikes also vary. The first age group uses Tamil in the percentages of 92.96% for writing in the demand cards. The second age group uses 95% Tamil and 5% Malayalam. Likewise, the third age group uses 94.91% Tamil and 5.08% Malayalam. Similarly, in the fourth age group, 91.52% uses Tamil and 8.47% uses Malayalam (Refer Table No.30-B).

When they meet lawyers regarding legal disputes, the languages used by them also vary. In the first age group, 89.47% Kanis use Tamil, 8.77% Kanis use Malayalam and 1.75% Kanis use Tamil-Malayalam blend. In the second age group, 3.33% Kanis use Kani; 85% Kanis use Tamil; 10% Kanis use Malayalam and 1.66% Kanis use Kani-Tamil blend. In the third age group, 77.96% Kanis use Tamil; 16.94% Kanis use Malayalam; 3.38% Kanis use Kani-Tamil blend and also 1,69% Kanis use Tamil-Malayalam blend., In the above 51 age group, 3.38% Kanis use Kani; 79.66% Kanis use Tamil, 11.86% Kanis use Malayalam and 5.08% Kanis use Tamil-Malayalam blend (Refer Table No.30-A).

5.13 Language use in politics

Because of the involvement in politics, there is awakening among Kanis. As a member of a political party and as a supporter of a political party, they conduct their own party meetings.

As far as the political involvement is concerned, 21% and 47.36% in the first age group, 23.33% and 33.33% in the second age group, 25.42% and 42.37% in the third age group, and 22% and 28% in the fourth age group Kanis are party members and party supporteers respectively. Those who have no involvements in politics are 31.57% , 43.33%, 32.2% and 49.15% respectively in the above said four age groups (Refer Table No.31).

When they conduct their own party meetings, they use Kani, Tamil and Malayalam. The using of these languages vary among the different age groups., In the first age group, 5.26% Kanis use Kani, 22.08% Kanis use Tamil, 19.29% Kanis use Malayalam and 35.08% Kanis use Kani-Tamil blend. In the second age group, 40% Kanis use Kani, 18.33% Kanis use Tamil, 30% Kanis use Malayalam and 11.66% Kanis use Kani-Tamil blend. In the third age group, 64.4% Kanis use Kani, 16.94% Kanis use Tamil, 15.25% Kanis use Malayalam, Kani-Tamil blend is used by 1.69% Kanis and Kani-Malayalam blend is used by 1.69% Kanis. In the fourth age group, 50.84% Kanis use Kani, 20.33% Kanis use Malayalam and 28.8% Kanis use Tamil-Malayalam blend (Refer Table No.32).

The party meetings conducted by the Kani politicians in the midst of non-tribal people, 85.96% and 12.28% of the politicians belonging to the 15-25 age group use Tamil and Malayalam respectively. But 1.75% of this age group use Tamil and Malayalam in a mixture manner in the political meetings. Among the Kani politicians, Tamil using politicians and Malayalam using politicians are 75% and 13.33% respectively in the 26-35 age group Kanis. 57.62% of the Kani politicians of the 36-50 age group communicate their parties, ideologies in Tamil. Among this age group, 38.98% Kanis use Malayalam nad 3.38% Kanis use Tamil and Malayalam in a mixture manner. But in the age group 51 and above, 50.84% of them use Tamil, 35.59% of them use Malayalam and 13.55% of them use Tamil and Malayalam in the mixture manner (Refer Table No.32).

The non-tribal politicians of various parties are also conducting political meetings among this tribe. In conducting the political meetings, they use Tamil, Malayalam and Tamil and Malayalam in a combined manner in the percentages of 80.7, 15.78 and 3.5 respectively among the age group 15-25. Among the age group 26-35, they communicate their party ideologies in Tamil, Malayalam, Tamil and Malayalam in a combined man-

ner and also Kani and Tamil in a combined manner. The percentages are 81.66, 6.66, 5 and 6.66 respectively. But, in the meetings within the age group of 36-50, the languages used are Kani (1.69%), Tamil (91.52%), Malayalam (5.08) and Tamil and Malayalam in a combined way (1.69%). Among the age group of 51 and above, the politicians are discussing their parties, ideologies in Tamil, Malayalam and Tamil and Malayalam in a combined manner. The utility of these language are 93.22%, 3.38% and 3.38% respectively (Refer Table No.33).

In general, all Kani politicians, belonging to various age groups, speak Kani language among themselves invariably. In the first age group, the utility of Kani language is 35.08%. The other languages, utilities of this group are Tamil 17.54%, Malayalam 33.33% and Kani and Tamil in a mixture manner 14.01%. But, the Kanis in the second age group utilize the languages Kani (56.66), Tamil (6.66%), Malayalam (33.33%) and Kani and Tamil in a combined manner (3.33%). Kani politicians in the third age group use Kani, Tamil, Malayalam and Kani and Tamil blend in the percentages of 52.54, 5.08,. 37.28 and 5.08 respectively. The Kani politicians in the 51 and above age group use Kani, Tamil and Malayalam in the percentages of 33.8, 6.77, 27.11 respectively (Refer Table No.34)

At the time of chances to meet the non-tribal politicians of their parties concerned, the party men in the age group 15-25 do not use Kani language. Among them, 68.42% utilize Tamil and 31.57% utilize Malayalam. But, in the age group 26-35, 1.66% of Kani politicians use Kani language. The other languages, they use are Tamil (63.33%) and Malayalam (35%). 45.76% of the Kani politicians speak Kani language when they are contacting the non-Kani politicians in the third age group. They also speak with them through the languages Tamil (5.08%). Malayalam (44.06%) and Kani and Tamil in a combined manner (5.08%). The Kani politicians belonging to the fourth age group speak with the non-Kani politicians by using the languages

Kani (3.38%), Tamil (50.34%), Malayalam (40.67%), Kani and Tamil in a combined manner (1.69%) and also Tamil and Malayalam in a combined manner (3.38%) (Refer Table No.34).

5.14 Language use in the market and shops

In general, while purchasing the vegetables and other items in the market, this kani tribe is using the languages Kani, Tamil and Malayalam indepenedently.

And also, sometimes they use Kani mixed with Tamil, and Tamil mixed with Malayalam. Among the four age groups, the first age group alone independently uses Kani, Tamil and Malayalam respectively as 8.77%, 66.66% and 24.56%. The second, the third and the fourth age groups make conversations in using the languages Kani, Tamil and Malayalam respecitvely as 8.33%, 56.66% and 30%, 11.85%, 37.28% and 42.37% and 22%, 27.11% and 42.37%. These three age groups use two languages Kani and Tamil, and Tamil and Malayalam in a mixture manner respectively as 1.66% and 3.33%, 5.08% and 3.38% and 3.38% and 5.08% (Refer Table No.35-A).

The Kani people of the first three age groups, while they purchase things in the shops of their own tribe, communicate the matters with the Kani merchants by using the languages Kani, Tamil and Malayalam. The last age group used only Kani and Malayalam. The using of Kani and Malayalam languages among the four age groups are 52.63% and 26.31%, 60% and 31.66%, 61% and 30.5% and 84.74% and 15.25% respectively. The first three age groups also speak Tamil in the percentages of 7.01, 1.66, and 1.69 respectively. Moreover, the first three age groups also use Kani and Tamil in a mixture manner as 14.03%, 6.66% and 6.77% respectively (Refer Table No.35-A).

The Kani merchants make conversations with the Kani people, while these people purchase goods, by using the lan-

guages Kani, Tamil and Malayalam. According to the four age groups, the using of these three languages separately are 50.87%, 3.5% and 29.82%, 55%, 6.66% and 30%, 59.32%, 3.38% and 30.5% and 74.57%, 5.08% and 16.94% respectively. Moreover, as per the versions of 15-25 age group, 26-35 age group and 36-50 age group, the Kani merchants also speak with the languages Kani and Tamil in a combined manner as 15.78%, 6.66% and 6.77% respectively. Besides, the age groups 26-35 and 51 and above opine that these merchants also use Tamil and Malayalam in a combined way in the percentages of 1.66 and 3.38 respectively (Refer Table No.35-A).

In the shops of the non-tribal merchants, if the Kanis buy articles, the non-tribal merchants use the languages Tamil and Malayalam as per the versions of all age gorups. Only the fourth age groups gives the opinion that 1.69% of the non-tribal merchants use Kani languages along with the other two languages. The using of these two languages by the non-tribal merchants as per the opinions of the four age groups are in the percentages of 92.78 and 1.75, 86.66 and 5, 84.74 and 8.47 and 86.44 and 6.77 respectively. In addition to this view, all age groups give the view that all non-tribal merchants also speak Tamil and Malayalam jointly in the ranges of 5.26%, 8.33%, 6.77% and 5.08% respectively (Refer Table No.35-B).

Kani people use the languages Tamil and Malayalam predominantly and Kani language rarely when they are purchasing articles in the shops run by the non-tribal people. The languages Tamil and Malayalam used by the four age groups are 89.47% and 7.01%, 73.33% and 16.66%, 69.49% and 23.72% and 54.23% and 33.89% respectively. The second and the fourth age groups are the only two age groups using Kani language as in the percentages of 1.66 and 8.47 respectively. All the age groups of Kani tribe speak Tamil and Malayalam in the mixture way with the non-tribal merchants in the ranges of 3.5%, 8.33%, 5.08% and 3.38% respectively. Only the third age group

uses Kani and Tamil in the combined way with the non-tribal merchants in the percentages of 1.69. (Refer Table No.35-B).

5.15 Language use in radio and T.V.

Like all non-tribals, Kanis also wish to conduct their cultural programmes in radios and T.Vs. If chances come, they want to perform the cultural programmes in Kani, Tamil and Malayalam languages separately and also with the two languages (Tamil and Malayalam) jointly. The wishes of conducting the programmes in these three languages separately by these four age groups are in the percentages of 3.5, 64.91, and 15.78, 8.33, 68.33 and 10, 8.47, 45.76 and 23.72, and 10.16, 66.1 and 18.64 respectively. Only the fourth age group never wishes to perform the cultural programmes with the languages Kani and Tamil simultaneously. The other age groups' wish for conducting the cultural programmes in Kani and Tamil languages are in the ranges 8.77% 3.33% and 5.08% respectively. But the wishes of conducting the programmes with the two languages Tamil and Malayalam simultaneously by these four age groups are respectively in the percentages of 7.01, 10, 16.94 and 5.08 (Refer Table No.36).

5.16 Languages for writing and reading

As there are no scripts for Kani language, they use either Tamil or Malayalam. But there are different opinions among them.

In the 15-25 age group, 84.2% Kanis want to use Tamil and 15.78% Kanis want to use Malayalam. In the 26-35 age group, 86.66% Kanis wish to use Tamil and 13.33% Kanis wish to use Malayalam. In the 36-50 age group, 84.74% Kanis are eager to use Tamil and 15.25% Kanis are also eager to use Malayalam and in the above 51 age group, 96.6% Kanis like to use Tamil and 3.38% Kanis like to use Malayalam (Refer Table No.37).

They have learnet Tamil and Malayalam scripts. The levels of knowing them differ among them. In the first age group, 31.5% Kanis know Tamil scripts, 3.5% Kanis know Malayalam scripts; 3.5% Kanis know Tamil and Malayalam scripts. As far as writing is concerned, 26.31% Kanis have knowledge in Tamil and 5.26% Kanis have knowledge in Malayalam scripts; 21.05% Kanis know the scripts of Tamil and Malayalam; 21% Kanis have knowledge in Malayalam and English; 15.78% Kanis know the scripts of both Malayalam and English languages and 3.5% know Tamil, Malayalam and English scripts (Refer Table No.37-B).

In the 26-35 age group, in the reading level, 16.66% Kanis know Tamil scripts alone; 13.33% Kanis know Malayalam scripts alone; 10% Kanis know Tamil and Malayalam scripts; 15% Kanis know Tamil and English scripts and 3.33% Kanis know the scripts of Tamil, Malayalam and English languages. In the writing level, 15% Kanis know Tamil scripts alone; 21.66% Kanis know Malayalam scripts alone; 13.33% Kanis know both Tamil and English scripts and 10% Kanis know both Malayalam and English scripts (Refer Table No.38).

In the 36-50 age group, the reading conditions of the scripts of Tamil, Malayalam, Tamil and Malayalam, Tamil and English, Malayalam and English, Tamil, Malayalam and English, and Tamil, Malayalam, English and Hindu are concerned the percentages respectively are 8.47%, 3.38%, 20.33%, 8.47%, 1.69%, 5.08% and 1.69%. Among the above said age groups, as far as the writing situations are concerned, the knowing capacity of scripts of Tamil, Malayalam, Tamil and English, Malayalam and English, Tamil, Malayalam, and English, and Tamil, Malayalam, English and Hindi are 10.16%, 16.94%, 10.16%, 3.38% 1.69% and 1.69% respectively (Refer Table No.38).

In the above 51 age group, as far as the reading is concerned, 10.16% Kanis know Tamil scripts; 8.47% know

Malayalam scripts and 10.16% Kanis know both Tamil and Malayalam scripts and 1.69% Kanis know both Tamil and English scripts. In the writing level, 10.16% Kanis know Tamil scripts; 11.86% Kanis know Malayalam scripts and 1.69% Kanis know both Tamil and English scripts (Refer Table No.38).

5.17 Languages in the reading habit of newspapers and journals

Like all other people, Kanis also have the habit of reading newspapers and journals. Among the four age groups, the last age group alone has the lesser percentage of people who do not read them when comparing with other age groups. The percentages of not reading the newspapers and journals in these four age groups are 56.14 and 50.87; 70 and 71.66; 64.4 and 72.88; and 76.27 and 91.52 respectively. The habit of reading Tamil newspapers and journals and Malayalam newspapers and journals in all four age groups are 21.05%, 8.77%, and 28.07%, 17.54%, 18.33%, 3.33% and 18.3% and 10%; 15.25%, 8.47%; and 15.25%, 8.47% and 13.55%, 10.16% and 3.38% and 5.08% respectively. Moreover, the first and third group Kanis can read both Tamil and Malayalam newspapers simultaneously as in the percentages of 14.03 and 8.33 respectively. But, the first age group alone can read Tamil and Malayalam journals simultaneously in the percentages of 3.5 (Refer Table No.39).

5.18 Opinions about Kani language in government offices

In General, like all other language fanatic people, Kanis also want to have Kani language in the government offices. The eagerness to have this language in the four age groups are 50.87%, 53.33%, 69.49% and 47.45% respectively. But, 38.59%, 28.33%, 22.03% and 42.37% Kanis from the four age groups respectively do not want to have Kani in the government offices. At the same time, 10.52% Kanis in the first group, 18.33% Kanis in the second group, 8.47% Kanis in the third group and 10.16%

Kanis in the fourth group do not express any opinion (Refer Table No.40).

5.19 Conclusion

Like all other people, Kanis also communicate with each other by using their own language.

When they contact their people in the normal situation, the most utility language is Kani. The utility of Kani langugae in each group is 63.15%, 68.33%, 59.32%, and 72.88% respectively. But in the official context, Tamil occupies the predominant place as 40.35%, 41.66% and 35.5% in the first, the second and the fourth age group respectively. But in the third group, Malayalam occupies the first place (37.28%).

All age group Kanis prefer to contact Muuttukani for setting disputes. While talking with Muuttukani, the using of Kani language ranges from 45.61% to 89.83%. The second highest utility language is Malayalam which ranges from 8.47% to 31.66%. The third utility language is Tamil.

At the time of conduting their own panchayat meetings regarding any dispute, they give first preference to Kani as 56.14%, 56.66%, 67.7% and 72.88% respectively in the four age groups. Next to this, they give preference to Malayalam alone as 28.07%, 31.66%, 30.5% and 23.72% respectively in the four age groups. Tamil plays a minor role (1.75%, 0%, 0% and 1.69% respectively).

In general, at the time of conducting ordinary meetings among themselves, they use Kani to a larger extent as 57.89%, 58.3%, 61% and 71.18% respectively in the four age groups. But Malayalam occupies the second place in their meeting as 28.07%, 31.66%, 32.20% and 28.81% respectively in the four age groups. Moreover, there is no place for Tamil in the first,

the second and the fourth age groups. But in the third age-group, 1.69% Kanis use Tamil only.

For sending ciculars to their association members, the second and the third age group Kanis prefer to use Tamil fully. But, the first and the fourth age groups also prefer to use Tamil and 98.24% and 98.3% respectively. Moreover these two age groups also wish to use Malayalam as 1.75% and 1.69% respectively.

57.78%, 53.33%, 49.15% and 59.32% of Kanis in the four age groups respectively do not agree with the view that people living in a particular area should use the language of that area. In such situation, 100%, 98.33%, 98.30% and 100% of Kanis in the respective age-group wish to take Tamil as a common link language. By doing this, 3.5%, 15%, 8.47% and 5.08% of Kanis in the respective four age groups feel that they can easily move with other people in the society. In doing this 66.66%, 63.33% 74.5% and 74.57% of Kanis in the four age groups respectively also feel that they can get job opportunities. Moreover, 28.07% Kanis in the first age group, 15% Kanis in the second age group, 8.47% Kanis in the third age group and 15.25% Kanis in the fourth age group have the opinion that they can create national integration by accepting Tamil as common language.

For most of the Kani tribal people, Kani functions as the mother tongue or the first language. For a few Kani people in the first age group, Tamil functions as the mother tongue. And also, for a few Kanis in the first age group, Malayalam functions as the mother tongue. In the educatioal field only, a few of them know English and Hindi. To the Kanis who have Kani as their mother tongue, the other languages are foreign languages. They use these languages for their communication purposes mainly with others which ranges from 15.78%, 33.33%, 30.5% and 27.12% with respect to each age group. The second factor is that they feel they can get social status. This ranges

from 43.85%, 26.66%, 30.5% and 38.98% with respect to each group. The other matters involved meagrely are (1) getting job chances and (ii) developing national integration.

For giving complaints to the police officials. they use Tamil language in the range of 88%-95%. Moreover, they use Malayalam language in the range of 5% - 10.16%.

At the time of enquiry by the police officials with the Kanis, the Kani tribals use Tamil for giving reply in the four age groups as 89.47%, 51.66%, 42.3% and 42.37% respectively. Next to Tamil, they use Malayalam as 7.01%, 31.66%, 37.2% and 35.59% respectively. To certain extent, they also use Kani as 3.5%, 15%, 16.9% and 18.64% respectively.

While writing complaints for submission in the court, they use Tamil language in the range of 91%-95% and also use Malayalam language in the range of 5%-8.47%.

At the time of enquiry either by the lawyer or by the judge, 91.22% in the first age group, 56.66% in the second age group, 45.76% in the third age group and 40.67% in the fourth age group of Kanis use Tamil language for giving reply. Next to Tamil, they use Malayalam for giving reply in the four age grousp as 7.01%, 26.66%, 38.98% and 38.98% respectively. They also use Kani in the meagre percentage and also use other languages combinedly either with themselves (Tamil and Malayalam) or with Kani (Kani and Malayalam or Kani and Tamil) in a low percentage.

In the court, while making complaint with the lawyers, Tamil occupies the first place in their communication as 89.47%, 85%, 77.96% and 79.66% in the four groups respectively. The next prodominant language is Malayalam (as 8.77, 10, 16.94 and 11.86 percentages respectively). The second and the fourth age groups, in a meagre way, use Kani as 3.33% and 3.38% respectively.

At the time of strikes or processions regarding the matters connected with justice, the four age groups give first preference to Tamil as 91.22%, 86.66%, 86.44% and 88.13% respectively. The utility of Malayalam in the four age groups is 7.01%, 11.66%, 13.55% and 10.16% respectively. The second and the fourth age groups respectively use Kani as 1.66% and 1.69%. The first age group alone uses Tamil and Malayalam in a combined manner (1.75%).

While conducting strikes and processions in connection with the matters relating to justice, the Kanis in the four age groups use Tamil language more than 96% in the slogan posters.

Among the Kani tribal people, 21% Kanis in the first age group, 23.33% Kanis in the second age group, 25.42% Kanis in the third age group 22% Kanis in the fourth age group are members of the political parties. 5.26%, 40%, 64.4% and 50.84% of Kanis in the four age groups respectively speak in Kani among themselves while conducting political meetings. Except the first age group, all other age group Kani politicians prefer to speak in Malayalam as 30%, 15.25% and 20.33% respectively. For the first age group, it is 19.29%, but for them, Tamil is in 22.8%. While conducting political meetings in the midst of other people, as far as individual languages are concerned, the first three age groups prefer to speak in Tamil as 85.96%, 75% and 57.62% respectively. The utility of Tamil in th fourth age group is 50.84%. But this fourth age group prefers to use Malayalam in the percentages of 35.59%. The other age groups respectively use Malayalam as 12.28%, 13.33% and 38.98%. The non-tribal politicians, while conducting political meetings among Kanis speak in Tamil as in the percentages of 80.7, 81.66, 91.52 and 93.22% as per the versions of the four age groups respectively. They meagrely use Malayalam. Moreover, Kani language dominates in their talk when they are talking with the politicians belonging to their tribal group as 35.08%, 56.66%, 52.54% and 33.8% with ragard to the four age groups. Next to Kani, Malayalam dominates 33.33%, 33.33%, 37.28% and 27.11%

respectively as per the four age groups. With respect to these four age groups, the position of Tamil is 17.54%, 6.66%, 5.08% and 6.77% respectively. Other than the third age group, all other age group Kanis use Tamil when they contact non-tribal politicians as 68.42%, 63.33% and 50.34% respectively. But, the third group use Tamil as 5.08% and Malayalam as 44.06%. Next to Tamil, except the third group, all other age groups use Malayalam as in the percentages of 31.57%, 35% and 40.67% respectively. In addition to these languages, (except the first age group) all other age groups talk in Kani respectively in the percentages of 1.66, 45.76 and 3.38.

In the market, the first two age group Kanis use Tamil as 66.66% and 56.66% respectively to the maximum level. But, the last two age groups use Malayalam to the maximum level as 42.37% and 42.37% respectively. The first two groups use Malayalam in their conversation as 24.56% and 30% respectively. But, the last two age groups speak Tamil in the percentages of 37.28 and 27.11 respectively. All age groups invariably use Kani to certain extent as 8.77%, 8.33%, 11.85% and 22% respectively. While purchasing things from the shops run by their own tribal people, they speak Kani with the merchants as in the percentages of 52.63, 60, 61, 84.74 with respect to the four age groups. Next to Kani, they utilise Malayalam as 26.31%, 31.66% 30.5% and 15.25% respectively. Tamil is not utilzed by the fourth age group Kanis. The other age groups use Tamil as 7.01%, 1.66% and 1.69% respectively. The Kani merchants are also speaking Kani to the maximum with the Kani tribals when they are purchasing goods in their shops in the percentages of 50.87, 55, 59.32 and 74.57 as per the versions of the four age groups respectively. Next to Kani, Malayalam is utilized by the Kani merchants as in the percentages of 29.82, 30, 30.5, and 16.94 with regard to the four age groups. All age groups opine that these merchants also talk in Tamil to a certain extent as 3.5, 6.66, 3.38 and 6.77 percentages respectively. The non-tribal merchants talk with the Kanis in Tamil with the maximum

percentages as 92.98, 86.66, 84.74 and 86.44 respectively as per the opinions of the four age groups. With regard to these age groups, these merchants also use Malayalam in a low percentage as in the range of 1.75 - 8.47. Likewise, Kanis also talk with the non-tribal merchants in Tamil as in the percentages of 89.47, 73.33, 69.49 and 54.23 with respect to the versions of the four age groups. They also talk in Malayalam with the merchants in a considerable percentages respectively in the view of the four age groups as 7.01%, 16.66%, 23.72% and 33.89%.

The Kanis wish to conduct the cultural programmes in the radio and television station in Tamil with maximum preference as 64.91%, 68.33%, 45.76% and 66.1% respectively as per the opinions of the four age groups.

All age group Kani tribals give first preference to Tamil (84.2%, 86.88%, 84.74% and 96.55 respectively) for reading and writing. As far as the knowing of the script of individual language for writing is concerned, except in the first age group, in all other age groups, Malayalam occupies the first place (21.66%, 16.94% and 11.86%) respectively.

For communicating the matters to others which appear either in the newspapers or magazines, the non habit of reading newspapers ranges from 56.14%, 70%, 64.4% and 76.27% respectively in the four age groups. The same tendency is also found in the reading of magazines as 50.87%, 71.66%, 72.88% and 91.52% respectively. They can read either Tamil or Malayalam newspapers and magazines. Among these two languages, Tamil in all the age groups occupies the first place.

As far as the utility of Kani language in all government departments is concerned, 50.87%, 52.33%, 69% and 47.45% of Kanis in the respective four age-groups want to have it. But at the same time, 38.59%, 28.33%, 22.03% and 42.37% of Kanis in the respective four age groups do not want to have it in the government departments. The remaining Kanis in each group do not express any view.

6. DEVELOPMENT: LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

6.1 Introduction

The very purpose for language and linguistic communication, one can easily argue, is for the purpose of the individual's realisation of the full dimension of the personality, enabling the latent of artistic self expressions and above all for the purposeful social development. Of all the changes that linguistic communication can bring about in the individual or in the society, the most significant is the one which renders a societal change in respect of development in a society.

Nothing stagnates. Everything undergoes a dynamically creative change. But a change, if at all ushers if any good for the society, it has necessarily to be a change for development. Effective communication acts as in agent, sometimes even a catalyst, for the much sought after development in a society.

The backward areas, the economically exploited cross section of the society, the god forsaken tribal areas where glimpses of culture and civilization has not at all permeated, still continue to be the islands and pockets of undeveloped or underdeveloped areas primarily because of the social constraints or the sociolinguistic constraints which operate in such a sphere

of activity. When effective linguistic communication is affected, this would naturally negate the very forward- looking tendency for change and development. It, therefore, becomes obvious that unless the society is well organised through the right and proper realisation of sociolinguistic function or linguistic communication, what is generally branded as development will be like an uncard for orphan.

Another important contributing source of development is the effective linguistic communication fully exploiting the various forms of mass media. Whether it is newspaper of journals or the radio or the T.V. or the cinema, they could serve as effective tools of social change and development only if, with the help of all modern theories of communication we may endeavour to have effective communication.

In other words, what is properly known to development in sociolinguistic term is nothing but the consequence of effective linguistic communication cutting across the different strata of the social plane.

Especially at a time when across the length and breadth of nation we hear angry outbursts about poverty, squalor and unemployment, the focus of development has to be shifted from a developed, affluent society to an underdeveloped society where most of the people subsist below the poverty line, with a rate of literary below the national average. These societies may not tap their best in linguistic communication competence of such a miserable group with an identity of its own would be far below the normal communication competence of an otherwise mostly uneducated society. Psycho-linguistics and enthnolinguistics may well go a long way in solving some of the basic problems related to the social as well as the societal development.

In the ultimate analysis, therefore, one is rather compelled to interlink the inescapably integrated system of language

communication, or development with the very basic social functions of the great treasure that man possesses called language. This sociolinguistic communiation is an unavoidable stepping stone to achieve the final goal of development for the individual, for the society and for the nation at large.

For making any development in the language, one should have educational knowledge. If the educational knowledge is developeed, one may develop all aspects in his/her life.

6.2 Non-Availability of literature and grammar in Kani

24.56% of the first age group, 16.66% of the second age group, 11.86% of the third age group and 25.42% of the fourth age group Kanis consider that due to the lack of full-fledged language properties, their language is not developed. Similarly, 43.85%, 36.66%, 44.06% and 20.33% of the Kanis from the respective four age groups think that their language is not developed. Because, it does not have scripts. Besides, because of not having good writers in their language, they feel that their language is not developed in a proper way. This attitude is ranging from 17.54%, 31.66%, 27.11% and 40.67% respectively from the four groups. 14.03% Kanis from the first age group, 15% Kanis from the second age group, 16.94% Kanis from the third age group and 13.55% Kanis from the fourth age group have the idea that their language is not developed due to the lack of proper devotion to its development (Refer Table No.41).

6.3 Opinions about the creation of scripts

Creation of scripts for tribal language is considered as one of the ways in developing tribal languages. Kanis have two kinds of tendencies in creating scripts i.e., creation of scripts on the model of regional language and creation of new scripts,. 80.7%, 85%, 71.19% and 72.88% of the Kanis from the four groups respectively feel that creation of scripts for their language

is on line with the regional languages. With regards to the creation of new scripts, 19.29%, 15%, 28.81% and 27.11% of the Kanis from the four age groups respectively are in favour of new scripts (Refer Table No.42)

6.4 Efforts taken for developing Kani language (If it is made as a medium of instruction language)

Kani people are very eager to develop their language if their language is made as the medium of instruction. Regarding this, they have different proposals.

By sending their children to schools, they consider it as one of the ways in developing their language. 78.94%, 70%, 52.54% and 37.28% of Kanis from the four groups respectively have this idea. 10.52% of the first age group, 16.66% of the second age group, 40.67% of the third age group and 50.8% of the fourth age group Kanis are thinking that sending the Kani children of the other parents of their tribe to schools is another way of developing their langauge. They also think that giving financial help is also a way for developing a language. To this attitude, the first two age groups do not show any response. But 1.69% Kanis of the third age group and 1.69% Kanis of the fourth age group show response to give financial help. Taking individual care for their language development is nil among the 26-35 age group and the 51 and above age group. But this care is found as 1.75% and 5.08% among the 15-25 age group Kanis and the 36-50 age group Kanis respectively.

Moreover Kanis of 8.77%, from the first age group, 13.3% from the second age group and 10.16% from the fourth age group are also showing interest in getting all sorts of helps from the government to do the needful for the development of he language (Refer Table No.43)

6.5 Role taken for Kani language development

For the development of the Kani language, Kanis involve themselves in three ways. The first one is, actively participating in programmes; the secone one is, just taking part in the programmes and the third one is, giving subscription to the programmes.

85.96%, 81.66%, 83.05% and 89.83% of the Kanis from the 15-25, 26-35, 36-50 and 51 and above age groups respectively are showing their interest in taking active part in the developmental programmes. 10.52% in the 15-25 age group, 10% in the 26-35 age group, 10.16% in the 36-50 age group and 5.08% in the 51 and above age group Kanis prefer to just take part in the developmental programmes.

Through subscription, 3.5%, 8.33%, 8.47% and 5.08% Kanis from the respective groups show their interest in the developmental activities (Refer Table No.44)

6.6 Expectations for Kani language development

Kanis expect that something has to be done in the development of their language. 10.52% of Kanis from the 15-25 age group, 3.33% of Kanis from the 26-35 age group, 3.38% of Kanis from the 36-50 age group and 10.16% of Kanis from the 51 and above age group consider that their language will develop if standard is maintained in the created scripts (if they create new scripts).

Likewise, 49.12%, 43.33%, 55.93% and 32.2% of Kanis from the respective age group wish to have the uniformity or reformation in the created scripts.

Similarly, 1.75%, 5%, 6.77% and 15.25% of Kanis from the four age groups respectively expect that their language

should have all language properties as the classical languages have.

Moreover,38.59% of Kanis from the 15-25 age group, 48.33 of Kanis from the 26-35 age group, 33.89% of Kanis from the 36-50 age group and 42.37% of Kanis from the 51 and above age group are very eager to utilize their language fully in all aspects of life (Refer Table No.45)

6.7 Kani language association

Generally, all literary languages have associations for their developments. As far as Kani people are concerned, 50.8% of the first age group, 60% of the second age group, 62.71% of the third age group and 57.62% of the fourth age group want to have Kani language association for its development. But, 29.82%, 23.33%, 23.72% and 18.6% of Kanis from the four age groups respectively do not want to have Kani language association. At the same time, 19.29% of Kanis from the first age group, 16.66% from the second age group, 13.55% from the third age group and 23.72% from the fourth age group do not express any opinion for the establishment of Kani language association (Refer Table No.46)

6.8 Opinions about the contact with other language

If a particular language association has contacts with other language associations, then there are more possibilities for the developments in that particular languae and also vice-versa. Among the Kani tribe also, most of them are willing to have contacts with other languages associations. 94.73%, 83.33%, 89.83% and 83% of Kanis from the four age groups respectively show very much interest in having contacts with other language associations. Except the Kanis from the fourth age group, 1.75% of Kanis from the first age group, 6.66% of Kanis from the second age group and 3.38% of Kanis from the third age group are

not willing to have contacts with other language associations for its development. But, 3.5%, 10%, 3.38% and 16.94% of Kanis respectively from 15-25 age group, 26-35 age group, 36-50 age group and 51 and above age group do not express any opinion about the establishment of the Kani language association (Refer Table No.47)

6.9 Reasons for the contact with other language associations

Kani people think that their language will be developed in different aspects if their language association has links with other language associations. 80% of the Kanis from the 15- 25 age group, 76.6% of the Kanis from the 26-35 age group, 50.84% of the Kanis from 36-50 age group and 50.84% of the Kanis from the 51 and above age group think that their language will be developing like other literary languages.

Some of them feel that if their language association has connections with other language associations, they may be honoured like other people. 7.01%, 5%, 5.08% and 8.47% of the Kanis from the four respective age groups have this impression.

Moreover, they think that there will be a chance for them to know the cultures of other people who have the language associations. 1.75% of the Kanis from the first age group, 8.33% of the Kanis from the second age group and 32.2% of the Kanis from the third age group and 37.2% of the Kanis from the fourth age group have this kind of mentality.

They feel that there is a possibility for them to know the grammatical and literary features if they have contacts with other language associations. 7.01%, 6.66%, 6.77% and 3.38% are the representatives from the four age groups respectively to have this reason. By doing so, they expect that they can improve or develop their language.

Because of the changing political situations, the party which comes to power makes a particular language as an official language. This makes them to establish their language association to protect their language. For the language survival problem, their language association has to have contacts with them to avoid the suppression. This idea prevails in the first three groups in the percentages of 3.5, 3.33 and 5.08 respectively. The last age group has no idea regarding this (Refer Table No.48).

6.10 Influence of other languages

Generally, if an undeveloped language has the chances to have contacts with the well developed languages, then the undeveloped language will have the developments both in the literature aspects and in the language aspects. That is, the undeveloped language will borrow the literature features and linguistic features which are not found in it and enriches these features in it. But, if the people of that particular undeveloped language are fanatic ones about the purity of that language, then the language will not develop and also will not attain the international status. English language is one of the best languages for its quickest development and gets the international status. To become like this, the Kani people wish that other languages should find place in their language also. They feel that their language should be developed. 80.7% of Kanis from the 15-25 age group, 75% of the Kanis from the 26-35 age group, 89.93% of Kanis from the 36-50 age group and 84.66% of Kanis from the 51 and above age group like other languages should occupy places in the Kani languages. But, 14.03%, 16.66%, 6.77% and 6.77% of Kanis from the four age groups respectively do not like the penetration of other languages into their language. At the same time, 5.26%, 8.33%, 3.38% and 6.77% of Kanis from the respective four groups do not express any view regarding this (Refer Table No.49).

6.11 Development due to the influence of other languages

Kani people think that if other languages penetrate into their language, their language may be developed as follows: chances for the growth in the literature and the grammatical aspects, chances for the growth in the lexical items, chances to understand other cultures, chances for the growth of science and technological developments, chances to develop administrative capacity and creation of chances to mingle with other cultural people and know their cultures.

15.78%, 16.66%, 20.33% and 6.77% are the representatives of Kanis from the four groups respectively feel that there are more chances for the developments in the literature and the grammatical aspects. Regarding the chances for the growth in the lexical items, 19.29%, 23.33%, 28.81% and 11.86% of Kanis from the four age groups respectively are expecting this feature. 40.25% Kanis in the first age group, 36.66% Kanis in the second age group, 18.64% Kanis in the third age group and 49.15% Kanis in the fourth age group think that chances may come to understand if their language has connections with other languages. As far as the chances for the growth of science and technological developments are concerned, both the first age group and the fourth age-group do not have any idea. But, 1.66% of Kanis in the second age group and 3.38% of Kanis in the third age group and 3.38% of Kanis in the fourth age group feel that there are chances for the growth in these fields (Refer Table No.50).

Because of the infiltration of other languages into their language, there are more chances to know the customs and cultures of other people. This mentality is prevailing among 17.54% of Kanis from the 15-25 age group, 18.33% of Kanis from the 26-35 age group, 25-42% of Knais from the 36-50 age group and 28.81% of Kanis from the 51 and above age group., But, a

few percentages of Kanis (7.01% in the first group, 3.33% in the second group, 3.38% in the third group and 3.38% in the fourth group) expect that there are chances for the development in administrative capacity as their language has contacts with other languages (Refer Table No.50).

6.12 Publication of newspapers/journals in Kani language

Publication of journals and newspapers in one language is an important factor for its growth or development. Like all other literary languages which have journals, Kanis also wish to have all kinds of journals and newspapers in their language.

As far as the daily newspaper is concerned, 43.85%, 40%, 35.59% and 16.94% of the Kanis fromt he 15-25 age group, 26-35 age group, 36-50 age group and 51 and aove age group respectively are willing to have the idea of publishing the daily newspaper in their own language for its development. Likewise, 26.31%, 26.66%, 38.98% and 42.37, 21.05%, 16.66%, 16.93% and 25.42%, 1.75%, 1.66%, 5.08% and 6.77%, 5.26%, 10%, 1.69% and 5.08% and 1.75%, 5%, 1.69% and 3.38% of the Kanis from the four age-groups respectively want to publish the weekly journal, fortnightly journal, monthly journal, quarterly journal and half-yearly journal respectively in thier Kani language thinking that their language will have the chances to develop (ReferTable No.51).

6.13 Programmes in radios/TVs for Kani language development

As we are aware that newspapers, radio and T.V. are the more important mass-media for spreading news. If anything important is propagated through these media, then it will reach all people immediately. People of Kani tribe are very much eager to develop their language as other literary languages. For

this, they wish that these powerful mass media must have to broadcast/telecast the programmes relating their language aspects. Among the four age groups, 19.29%, 8.77% and 71.92% of Kanis in the first group want to have the programmes regarding scripts, grammar and literature respectively in radio; 64.91%, 7.01%, 24.56% and 3.5% of Kannis wish to have the programmes relating to scripts, grammar, literature and other language aspect respectively in T.V. As far as the second age group is concerned, 13.33% and 68.33%, 8.33% and 11.66%; 76.66% and 16.66% and 1.69% and 3.33% are the representativs of Kanis wishing to have the programmes in radio and T.V. respectively with respect to script, grammar, literature and other language aspects. Moreover, 6.77% and 15.25%, 3.38% and 6.77%, 88.13% and 74.57% and 1.69% and 3.38% of the Kanis from third age group and fourth age group respectively are eager to have programmes in script, grammar, literature and other aspect of language in radios with regard to their language development. Similarly, 55.93% and 79.66%, 16.94% and 13.55%, 55.9_% and 5.08% and 8.74% and 1.69% of Kanis from third age group and fourth age group respectively want to have programmes in script, grammar, literature and other aspect of language in T.V. (Refer Table No.52).

6.14 Number of tribal schools in the area studied

As part of giving education to the Kani children in Tamilnadu, the Tamilnadu government has established two tribal residential higher secondary schools (one at Petchiparai and another at Pathukani) and one primary school at Manalodai in Kanyakumari district and one middle school at Agasthiyarnagar in Tirunelveli Kattabomman district. Moreover, the government has also established one midddle school at Vazahayathuvayal and three primary schools at Udaiyadi, Chithiramcode and Orunuramvayal (all in Kanyakumari District) which are run by District Adi Dravidar Welfare Department and are very near to their settlement areas.

6.15 Attendance patterns

According to the teachers, 100% attendence is recorded in all GTR schools located in the Kani areas. But, at the same time, the 20% -50% attendance is entered in the Non-GTR schools where the Kani children are studying.

6.16 Drop-outs and the reasons

In the GTR schools, Kani children are attending the classes regularly. But, in the Non-GTr schools, the dropouts are frequently happening and the attendance of the children are irregular. The reason for the dropouts are (1) their poverty (2) distance of the institutions (3) inability to understand the teaching (4) children's fear about the teacher (5) non availability of transportation and (6) frustration of not getting the job opportunities to the senior people.

45.61% Kanis in the first age group, 40% Kanis in the second age group, 33.89% Kanis in the third age group and 33.89% Kanis in the fourth age group have the opinion that poverty is the main reason for the children for not going to the institutions. 19.29%, 16.66%, 28.81% and 28.81% Kanis in the four respective age groups say that due to the distance of the institutions from the settlement areas, the children are not going to the institutions. Because of the inability to understand the teaching, 10.52% Kanis, 8.33% Kanis 18.64% Kanis and 15.25% Kanis in the four respective age groups tell that the children are not going to the institutions. 7.07% Kanis in the 15-25 age group, 15% Kanis in the 26-35 age group, 10.16% Kanis in the 36-50 age group and 11.86% Kanis in the 51 and above age group have the impression that due to the fear about the teachers, the children are not going. Moreover, because of the non-availability of the transportation, the children are not going to the institutions according to 8.77%, 15%, 5.08% and 5.08% Kanis in the four age groups respectively. But, due to the frustration of not

getting the job opportunitites to the seniors, the children feel that why should they have to go for study. This is the impression of 8.77%, 5%, 3.38% and 5.08% Kanis in the four age groups respectively (Refer Table No.53).

The dropout position of Kani children in the GTR schools in general is very low when the dropout position is compared with the non-GTR schools. The dropout position in the GTR schools is ranging from 5.71% to 18.92% (ReferTable No.53-A). This position is very high in the non-GTR schools. It ranges from 12.5% to 33.33%. In the non-GTR schools, in general, the dropout position is ranging from 5.45% to 13.33% (Refer Table No.53-B).

6.17 Awareness of incentives provided

Both central and state governments are giving incentives such as free education, separate quota allotment in education, scholarships, concession in the age limit etc. to the tribal children. The awareness about these incentives are varying according to the parents. With respect to the first two age group Kanis, 40.35% and 38.33% Kani parents respectively know about the free education. But, 42.37% Kani parents in the third age group and 20.33% Kani parents in the fourth age group also know about this free education incentive.

Regarding the allotment of quota system in education, 22.8%, 21.66%, 13.55% and 33.83% of Kani parents in the four age groups respectively are knowing. As far as the allotment of the scholarships amount is concerned, 17.54% Kanis in the first age group, 23.33% kanis in the second age group, 33.83% Kanis in the third age group and 33.83% Kanis in the fourth age group are knowing this fact. Moreover, 19.29%, 16.66%, 10.16% and 11.86% Kanis in the four age groups respectively are also knowing that age limit concession is given to the tribals, both in the education and in the employment opportunities (Refer Table No.54).

6.18 Motivations of Kani children's education

Six motivations are there for the Kani children's education. On seeing the going of the non-tribal children to the institutions, 6.4% Kani children are also going to the schools. 8% Kani children are continuing their education due to the attratction of the teching techniques of the teachers. Because of getting the scholarshiop amount, 26.4% Kani children are studying continuously. As the governments are alloting quota system in education and employment opportunities to the tribal communities. 30.8% Kani children are going to the institutions. Because of getting free education, 14% Kani children are studying. But, 14.4% Kani children are continuing their education due to the availability of tribal residential facilities with free food (Refer Table No.55).

6.19 Teachers' attitudes towards the tribal education

Teachers who are handling classes for the Kani tribal children have different attitudes towards the tribal education. Regarding the knowledge of the Kani children is concerned, 77.14% teachers have the opinion that the children have moderate knowledge, but at the same time, 22.85% teachers opine that the children's knowledge is not upto the expectation. Moreover, 28.57% teachers expect that, for teaching the tribal children, the teachers should be belonged to the tribal community; but 34.28% teachers want to have the mixture of these two types of teachers to teach this tribal children.

For teaching this tribal children, 34.28% teachers want to have the teachers belonging to non-tribal community. But, 37.14% teachers do not want to have the teachers belonging to the other community. Moreover, 100% teachers have the impression that the medium of instruction should be in the regional language. In addition to this, all teachers have the opinion that if the teachers belonging to the non-tribal community, then they

should be given special training about the language of the tribal community (Refer Table No.56).

6.20 Tribal parent's attitude to their children's education

Tribal parents have some inspiring responses and attitudes towards their children's education. They wish to give education to their children like the non-tribal children. This attitude is prevailing among all Kanis in all age groups. In addition to this, all Kanis in all age groups want to establish schools from LKG to 5th Std., in all settlement areas for their children's education. 70.17% Kani parents in the first age group, 41.66% Kani parents in the second age group, 50.84% Kani parents in the third age group and 59.32% Kani parents in the fourth age group have the attitude that their children should be given education in Kani language alone as a first preference. If another language is taken for consideration in the educational field, 78.94, 66.66, 62.71 and 40.67 percentages of Kanis in the respective four age groups have the attitude that Tamil should be given first preference. The rest of the Kanis in all age groups wish to give second preference to Malayalam. But, all Kanis in all age groups wish to government to extend the scholarships till the end of the courses of studies without any break (Refer Table No.57).

6.21 Level of education of tribal children, their achievement etc.

Among this Kani tribal community, 300 Kani children have education upto 5th Std. Moreover, 250 children have education upto 8th Std. At the same time, in this tribal community 200 children and 80 children have educated upto 10th Std and 12th Std respectively. Only three boys of this tribal community have college education; but none has passed.

On the basis of their education, only three boys got admission in the colleges. But, none has got appointment

in the government offices. According to them, this is due to the cheating of another tribal community "Kaniyan" by saying that they are "Kanikkaran". Moreover, no body is showing interest in the involvement of self-employment schemes.

6.22 Teaching languages in the GTR schools

In all Kani tribal residential schools, Tamil is used as the medium of instruction language. Occasionally both Tamil and Malayalam are used in a mixture manner as medium of instruction language. According to the opinions of these various age groups, the using of Tamil as the medium of instruction language in the schools are 68.42%, 75.0%, 67.77% and 69.49% respectively. Similarly, these various age groups have the opinion that both Tamil and Malayalam are used in a mixture form as the medium of the instruction language in the ranges of 31.5%, 25%, 32.2% and 30.5% respectively (Refer Table No.58).

6.23 Teaching language in Non-GTR schools

In the non-tribal residential schools where the Kani children are studying, the languages Tamil and Malayalam are separately used as the media of instruction languages. Apart from this, both Tamil and Malayalam are used in a combined manner for teaching lessons. These age groups' contentions about the use of the languages Tamil and Malayalam separately are 64.91% and 31.37%, 65.0% and 31.66%, 62.71% and 30.50% and 67.79% and 28.81% respectively. According to these age groups, the use of these two languages jointly in a mixture form are 3.5%, 3.33%, 5.08% and 3.38% respectively. Apart from these two languages, the languages Tamil and English are also used jointly in the calculation of 1.69% according to the age group of 36-50 (Refer Table No.59).

6.24 Expectation about languages in teaching

Among the 15-25 age group, 12.28% Kanis expect to teach Kani language in the primary level; similarly 14.03% Kanis of this age group expect to teach the same languae in the middle school; likewise , 1.75% Kanis of this group expect to teach Kani language in the higher secondary school level. Moreover, 1.75%, 3.5%, 10.52%, 7.01% and 8.77% Kanis are expecting to teach Tamil in the primary, middle and high, higher secondary school levels and college level respectively. In addition to these expectations, 10.52%, 7.01% and 8.77% of Kanis want to teach Malayalam in high, higher secondary schools levels and college level respectively. 7.01% and 7.01% of this age group Kanis are also expecting to teach English in higher secondary school level and college level respectively (Refer Table No.60-A).

As far as 26-35 age group is concerned, 13.33%, 10%, and 1.66% Kanis respectively want to expect to teach Kani in primary, middle and high school levels. Among this group, 5%, 6.66%, 8.33% and 10% Kanis respectively are very eagerly expecting to teach Tamil in middle, high, higher secondary school levels and college level. Moreover 13.33% and 11.66% of the Kanis expect to teach Malayalam respectively in high school and higher secondary school level. But, 1.66%, 6.66% and 11.66% of them wish to expect to teach English respectively in high school, higher secondary school and college level (Refer Table No.60-A).

Within the 36-50 age group, 5.08%, 10.16%, 6.77% and 1.698% Kanis are expecting to teach Kani in primary, middle, high and higher secondary school levels respectively. But 5.08%, 10.16%, 6.77% and 15.25% of the Kanis of this group want to teach Tamil in middle, high and higher secondary school levels and college level respectively. Apart from these wishes, 13.55% and 5.08% of them wish to teach Malayalam respectively in high ...ndary school. Moreover, 10.1 ...nd

10.16% of Kani people of this age group respectively wish to teach English in the higher secondary school level and college level (Refer Table No.60-B).

13.55%, 6.77% and 5.08% of the Kanis in the 51 and above age group have the wish to teach Kani in primary, middle and high school levels respectively. But within them, 1.69%, 5.08%, 11.86%, 20.33% and 13.55% of the Kanis wish to teach Tamil in primary, middle, high and higher secondary school levels and college level respectively. Moreover, 3.38%, 1.69% and 3.38% of them want to teach Malayalam in high, higher secondary school levels and college level respectively. But in this age group also, 10.16% and 3.38% of the Kanis wish to teach English respectively in higher secondary school level and college level (Refer Table No.60-B).

6.25 Appointment of teachers for learning through Kani

To learn the Kani language in the educational institutions, Kanis like to appoint teachers under three categories. ie.(i) teachers from Kani tribe (ii) other language teachers who know Kani language and (iii) other language teachers. In the first age group, 38.59%, 49.12% and 12.28% of the Kanis prefer to appoint the teachers from (i), (ii) and (iii) categories respectively in the institutions.

In the second age group, 28.33% Kanis wish to appoint Kani techers, 45% Kanis want to appoint other language teachers who know Kani language and 26.66% Kanis prefer to appoint other langauge teachers.

But in the third age group, 32.2% of the Kanis prefer to appoint teachers from the first category. 44.06% of them wish to appoint teachers from the second category. 23.72% of the Kanis from this age group prefer to appoint teachers from the third category.

In the fourth age group, 28.81%, 62.7% and 8.47% of the Kanis prefer to appoint teachers from (i), (ii) and (iii) categories respectively in the educational institutions (Refer Table No.61).

6.26 Expectations about learning Kani language

Among the Kanis in the 15-25 age group, 7.01% Kanis wish to learn Kani language in the primary school level 15.78% Kanis wish to learn in the middle school level. 1.75% wish to learn in the high school level and 8.77% wish to learn in the higher secondary school level. Moreover, 10.52% Kanis wish to learn Malayalam in the high school level. Similarly, 12.28% Kanis want to learn the same language in the higher secondary school level. But in the college level, 19.29% Kanis wish to learn Tamil.

In the age gruop of 26-35, 23.33%, 25%, 8.33% and 6.66% Kanis show eagerness to learn Kani language upto primary, middle, high and higher secondary school levels respectively. Within this group, 1.66%, 23.33% and 11.66% Kanis wish to learn Malayalam in the middle, high and higher secondary school levels respectively.

But, in the 36-50 age group, 25.42%, 22%, 23.72% and 5.08% of the Kanis are very eager to study Kani language upto primary, middle, high and higher secnodary school levels respectively.Within this group, 13.555, 8.47% and 1.67 of the Kanis wish to learn Malayalam also in the high, higher secondary school levels and college level.

In the last age group, i.e, 51 and above age group, 28.81% Kanis want to learn Kani upto primary school level; 38.98% Kanis wish to learn upto middle school level; 41.37% Kanis are eager to learn upto high school level; 1.69% Kanis want to study upto higher secondary level; 3.38% Kanis want

to study upto higher secondary school level and 3.38% Kanis want to learn upto college level. Moreover, 1.69%, 1.69% and 3.38% of the Kanis in this age group are eager to learn Malayalam upto middle school, high school and higher secondary school respectively (Refer Table No.62).

6.27 Learning Kani through other languages

Kanis wish to learn Kani along with Tamil, Malayalam and English in the educational levels to mingle with the main language stream of the country or the state. That is, they consider Tamil, Malayalam and English as the link languages. With the help of these link languages, they think that they can understand all matters in these link languages andso they can interpret these matters into their Kani language. For doing this, the four age groups have the following atttitudes of learning Kani along with the link languages in the different levesl of education. In the first age group, 1.75%, 3.50%, 12.28%, 17.54% and 19.29% of the Kanis prefer to learn Tamil along with Kani language in the primary, middle, high, higher secondary school levels and college level respectively. They also prefer to learn Kani along with Malayalam in the percentages of 10.52, 5.26 and 5.26 respectively in high school, higher secondary school and college level. Similarly, they wish to study Kani along with English in the percentages of 7.01 and 17.54 respectively in higher secondary school level and college level.

In the second age group, 6.66%, 5% and 8.33% of the Kanis want to study Kani along with Tamil in the primary, middle and high school levels respectively. Likewise, 18.33%, 10% and 8.33% of them wish to learn their language along with Tamil, Malayalam and English respectively in the higher secondary school level. Moreover, they want to learn their languag with Tamil and English in the percentages of 15 and 11.66 respectively in the college level.

As far as the third age group is concerned, 1.69% and 3.38% of them want to learn Kani along with Tamil in primary and middle school levels respectively. In the high school level, 5.08%, 11.85% and 1.69% of them eargerly wish to learn Kani along with Tamil, Malayalam and English respectively. In the higher secondary level also, they like to study Kani with these three languages in the percentages of 22, 11.85 and 15.25 respectively. Likewise, in the college level also, they prefer to learn Kani with these three languages in the percentages of 22.03, 1.69 and 3.38 respectively.

But in the fourth age group, 1.69%, 5.08%, 15.25%, 27.11% and 32.2% of them wish to learn Kani with Tamil in school levels and college level respectively. Besides, 1.69%, 3.38% and 1.69% of them prefer to learn their language with Malayalam in high school level, higher secondary level and college level respectively. Moreover, they wish to learn their language along with English in the percentages of 3.38 and 8.47 in high secondary school level and college level respectively (Refer Table No.63).

6.28 Efforts taken for learning Kani language

It is a well known fact that Kani is not used as a medium of instruction langauge in the educational institutions. Even then, they want to make the Kani language as a living language. For that, they give special training to their children. Moreover, by joining hands with their own people, they instruct the children. The said attitudes vary from these four age groups. 5.26%, 13.33%, 18.64% and 28.8% of the kanis in the age groups 15-25, 26-35, 36-50 and 51 and above respectively are very much interest in giving special training to their children. With the joined effort, 75.43% Kanis in the 15-25 age group, 86.66% Kanis in the 26-35 age group, 81-35% Kanis in the 36-50 age group and 71.18% Kanis in the 51 and above group, show much interest in giving instructions about their language (Refer Table No.64).

6.29 Suitability of Kani language in teaching

Regarding the suitability of teaching the subjects through their language i.e., Kani, there are different opinions among these age groups. In the 15-25 age group, 29.82% of them consider that their language is suitable for teaching. Likewise, 31.66%, 42.3% and 18.64% of the second, third and fourth groups respectively have the same view. But, 59.6%, 58.33%, 55.93% and 69.49% of the Kanis of the age groups 15-25, 26-35, 36-50 and 51 and above respectively opine that their language is unsuitable for teaching the subjects. At the same time, 10.52%, 10%, 1.69% and 11.86% of the Kanis belonging to these four groups respectively have not given any idea regarding the suitability of the Kani language (Refer Table No.65)

6.30 Conclusion

Kani language does not have proper literatures and grammers because it does not have scripts. Next to this, they feel that they do have good writers in their languages. According to the first and the fourth age groups, the third defect is that their language does not have the qualities of a language fully. But the second and the third age groups consider this as a fourth defect. They consider the third defect as that of not having proper devotion to that language. The first and the fourth groups consider this as the fourth defect.

80.7% of Kanis in the first age group, 85% of Kanis from the second age group, 71.19% of Kanis from the third age group and 72.88% of Kanis from the fourth age group have the opinion that scripts for the kani language shold be in the regional languae level. But, 19.29, 15, 28.81, and 27.11 percentages of Kanis from the four respective age groups want to follow new scripts for its independent development as other literary languages have.

In the language development, they expect (except the second age group) firstly about the script reformation. Secondly, utility of the language may be increased according to these age groups. But, the second age group expects this one as the first expectation and the script reformation as the second one. Except the first age group, all other age groups expect that language qualities should be standardized which is considered as the third feature in the language development. But these groups consider the standardization of scripts as the fourth feature in the development. The first age group alone considers this third feature as the fourth important feature.

Since Kani language is not a medium of instruction language, all age group Kani tribals opine that they will give special coaching to their children in their houses and also they will take joint effort within their tribal group to make the children to learn Kani. But, at the same time, they say that if their langauge is made as the medium of instruction, they will send their children to the schools and also make arrangements to send others children of their tribal group to the schools. But, 1.69% of Kanis in the third age group and 1.69% of Kanis in the fourth age group are eager to give financial support for its development. Moreover, 1.75% of Kanis in the first age group and 5.08% of Kanis in the third age group are ready to take self interest for its development. But, except the third group, all other age group Kanis express their willingness for getting financial help from the government for its development.

For Kani language's development, 85.96%, 81.66%, 83.05% and 89.83% of Kanis from the four groups respectively are very eager to take active part. Moreover, 5.08% - 10.82% of Kanis express that they are very eager to participate in the programmes regarding its development. But, from 3.5% to 8.47% of Kanis want to give subscription for its development.

Above 50% of the Kanis in all age groups wish to have language association for its development. Moreover, more than

83% of the Kanis in all age groups are eager to have contact with other language associations. If their language association has contact with other language associations, more than 50% of Kanis of all age groups feel that their Kani language will develop like other literary languages. This is the first reason for the establishment of language association. The second reason is that there is a chance for knowing the culture of other language speakers. Moreover, the first three age groups think that they can understand the literatures and grammers of other speakers as a third factor. The fourth group Kanis think that they will be honour if they have contact with other language associations as a third factor. But the first group considers other groups thinking as fourth factor. The first three groups also feel that contact with other language associations is made because of political compulsion and it plays as the fifth factor. But the last age group does not opine about this.

In general, more than 75% of Kanis in allage groups expect the interference of other languages into their language. Because of this, more than 77% of Kanis in all age groups feel that they are able to mingle with other language people. The second benefit they achieved is that they can understand the other language people's cultures. In addition, they think about the enrichment of lexical items in their language. The fourth important benefit they will receive is the growth in the literary and grammatical features. Moreover, they feel that they will get some benefits regarding administration.

For their language development, except the second age group, all other age groups give first preference to publish weekly magazines in their language. The second age group gives first preference to the publication of daily newspapers in Kani language.It gives second preference to the publication of weekly magazines. The first and the third age groups give equal importance for the publications of daily newspapers and fortnightly magazines. The fourth age group gives the second preference

for the fortnightly and the third preference for the other kinds of publications.

Kanis wish to broadcast and telecast the programmes through radios and T.Vs respectively as a part of their language development. In radios, all age groups give preferences in the order literature, scripts and grammar or the broad-casting. But, in T.Vs, all age groups give preferences in the order scripts, literature and grammar for the telecasting.

Tamilnadu government has established 4 GTR schools and 4 non-GTR schools totally in the Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli kattabomman districts for the Kani tribal children. In the GTR schools, Kani children are attending fully. But, int the non-GTR schools, only 20.5% attendance is entered.

The main reason for the dropout is poverty. 33.89% - 45.61% Kanis have this opinion. The second main reason is the non-availability of the transportation. The third reason is about the distance of the locality of the institutions. 5.08% - 15% of Kani children have this impression for the dropout. Another reason for the dropout is the inability to understand the teaching. This impression is prevailing in the four age groups ranging from 8.33% to 18.64%. Moreover, they feel that why should we have to study because the children's elders are so far not getting the jobs. This thinking prevails among the four age groups ranging from 3.38% to 8.77%.

The dropout position of the Kani children in the GTR schools is very low (5.71% to 18.92%). But, in the non-GTR schools, it is very high (12.5% to 33.33%).

Among the four age groups, 40.35% and 38.33% Kanis in the first two age groups know about free education. The other two age groups (42.37% and 20.33%) also know about free education. Regardig the quota system in education, 22.8% Kanis in

the first age group alone know this facility. But, other group Kanis (ranging from 13.55% to 33.83%) also know this facility. Regarding the incentives such as scholarship and age limit concession, the four age group Kanis 17.54% and 19.29%; 23.33% and 16.66%; 33.83% and 10.16% and 33.83% and 11.86 know these in detail when comparing with other age group Kanis and respectively.

Among the motivations, free education, tribal residential facilities with free food, the allotment of quota system in education and employment opportunities and scholarship are playing vital roles in the tribal children's education ranging in the percentages 14%, 14.4%, 30.8% and 26.4% respectively.

According to the teacher's attitudes who are handling the classes of Kani tribal children, they (77.14%) opine that the children have moderate knowledge. For teaching these tribal children, one set of teachers (28.57%) have the idea that teachers should be belonged to this tribal community. Moreover another set of teachers (34.28%) want to have the teachers belonging to non-tribal community and also they should be given special training about the language of the tribal community.

100% parent Kanis have the attitude that they want to educate their children as the non tribal parents do for their children. Moreover, they want to request the government to estalish schools from LKG to 5th Std in their settlement areas for giving education to their children. The parents feel that their children should be given education in the Kani language. If another language is taken into consideration, they have the attitude that Tamil should be given first preference. They also feel that the government should extend the scholarship till the end of the courses of studies without any break.

Though many Kani children have studied in sizable percentages (altogether 833 in different levels of education) none

has got appointment in the government offices. This is because of the cheating of another community "Kaniyan". Moreover there is no interest among the Kanis in self-employment scheme.

Mostly in the tribal residential schools, Tamil is used as the medium of instruction. According to the versions of the four age groups, Tamil is utilized in the schools as in the percentages of 68.32, 75, 67.77 and 69.49 respectively. Moreover Tamil and Malayalam are taken together combinedly for teaching as 31.57%, 25%, 32.2% and 30.5% respectively with regard to these age groups. But in the non-residential schools and in the other institutions also, Tamil is given more importance as medium of instruction language as 64.92%, 65%, 63.71% and 67.79% respectively with respect to the four groups. Next to Tamil, Malayalam occupies the second position as 31.37%, 31.66%, 30.5% and 28.81% respectively.

In the first age-group 12.28% and 14.03% Kanis and in the second age group 13.33% and 10% Kanis respectively wish to teach everything in Kani upto primary and middle school levels with high priority. But in the third age group 5.08%, 10.16% and 6.77% Kanis and in the fourth age group, 13.55%, 6.77% and 5.08% Kanis wish to consider Kani as the medium of instruction language in primary school, middle school and high school level with high priority. Without any hesitation, all Kanis in the four age groups express their wish to teach in Kani upto middle school level. Apart from this, the third and the fourth age group Kanis also want Kani upto higher secondary school level for teaching purposes. Omitting the high school level, the first age group wishes to have Kani in high school level. All age groups like to have Tamil for teaching purposes invariably from middle school level to college level. But the first age group likes Tamil from the primary school onwards. Moreover, the first and the fourth age groups want Malayalam from high school level to college level. But the second and the third age groups wish to teach Malayalam from high school level to higher secondary

school level. Besides, all age groups like to teach English from higher secondary school level to college level. But, the second age group, in addition to this, wants to teach English from the high school level.

Invariably all age group Kanis give first prefernce to appoint teachers who know Kani in the educational institutions with regard to their views as 38.59%, 28.33%, 32.2% and 28.81% respectively. Moreover, for mingling with the regional language stream, all age groups want to learn Kani along with Tamil from primary school level education to college level education. In addition to this, the first, the third and the fourth age groups Kanis are eager to study Kani along with Malayalam from high school level to college level. But, the second age group also wants to do this from high school leel to higher secondary school level. Furthermore, the second, the third and the fourth age groups also want to learn Kani along with English from high school level to college level. But, the first age group wants to do it from higher secondary school level to college level.

59.6% of Kanis in the first age group, 58.33% of Kanis in the second age group,55.93% of Kanis in the third age group consider that their language is not suitable to teach in the institution.

7. CONCLUSION

In Tamilnadu, there are 36 tribal communities. Kanikkaras is one among them. In Tamilnadu, they live in Kanyakumari and Tirunelveli Kattabomman district, the total population being 4325. Kanikkaras live in the border forest areas of Tamilnadu and Kerala. The language spoken by the Kanis is a dialect of Tamil. The Tamilnadu government is spending a lot of money for their socio-economic developemtns and educational developments. Eventhen, Kanikkaras have not used the money properly and so there are no expected improvements in their standard of life.

Among the languages Kani, Tamil and Malayalam, Kani functions as the mother tongue for the majority of Kanis in all age groups. But, for a very few Kanis, Tamil and Malayalam function as mother tongues. For communication purposes, Kani language is used as mother tongue in the range of 68.33% - 93.22% with regard to the four age groups. Malayalam occupies the second position. Except the second age group, all other age groups use Tamil and Malayalam separately as Kani language. English and Hindi are also spoken by them in a low percentage along with Tamil or Malaylaam. As far as the understanding the speaking capacities are concerned, Kani occupies the first place in all age groups. Malayalam and Tamil occupy the second and the third places respectively. Apart from the

mother tongues i.e., Kani, Malayalam and Tamil, the capacities of the Kani people in understanding, speaking, reading and writing the other languages who only know Kani language are not in a uniform way.

Living in the neighbourhood area, cinema and radio are the first, the second and the third main causes respectively for knowing other languages for Kanis. All age group Kanis accept that their parents know both Kani and Malayalam separately, but their parents use Tamil either with Kani or with Malayalam. Moreover, all age group Kanis agree that their children do not know Malayalam though they know Malayalam. Except in the first age group, other age groups give opinion that their children also do not know Kani. For reading and writing purposes, all age group Kanis give first prefrence to Tamil. As far as the knowing of scripts for the reading purpose is concerned, Tamil occupies the first place and the knowing of scripts for the writing purpose is concerned (except in the first age group) Malayalam occupies the first place.

Kanis belonging to all age-groups speak Kani in their houses for all purposes of communication. Next to this, they use Malayalam and in the mixture manner, Kani and Tamil combination dominates.

The children use the languages Tamil, Kanis and Malayalam in the first, second and third levels respectively when they contact their playmates.

But at the time of telling stories to the children, Kani is predominantly used. Next to Kani, Malayalam is used.

In their talk with the friends belonging to various language communities, Tamil and Malaylam occupy the places first and second respectively. But, when they contact with neighbours, Kani and Malayalam occupy the first and second places respectively.

For making communication with the labourers in the houses or in the lands, there also Kani language dominates first. Malayalam and Tamil are also used in the second and the third positions respectively. Sometimes, Kanis talk with the labourers in the language of Kani along with Tamil or with Malayalam or with both languages in a mixed manner.

In general, all relatives use Kani language always in the situations like education, society and family matters in high percentages. But, the utility of Kani language by the children in these situations is low when compared with other relatives in the family. Moreover, the utility of the languages Tamil and Malayalam is also in the moderate and meagre percentages.

Since Kani language has no scripts, Kanis communicate the matters by writing letters mostly in Tamil. Next to Tamil, Malayalam occupies the second position in their writings. Very few Kanis use the words in Tamil and Malayalam scripts simultaneously in thier writings.

As far as the reading habit of newspapers and magazines is concerned, they prefer the Tamil newspapers and magazines. They are very proficient in translating matters from Kani to Tamil for communicating ideas. Moreover, the second age group Kanis have high proficiency in translating matters from Malayalam to Tamil.

Af far as the translation capacity is concerned, Kanis translate the Kani language matters into Tamil very easily when compared with other languages.

In connection with any problem or dispute, they talk with Muttukkani either in Kani or in Tamil or in Malayalam. 45.61%, 55%, 0% and 89.83% of Kanis respectively in the four age groups use Kani while talking with Muttukani. Among them, Malayalam is the second utility language (43.85% Kanis in the

first age group, 31.66% Kanis in the second age group, 16.94% Kanis in the third age group and 8.47% in the fourth age group). But, Tamil is used by 77.96% Kanis in the third age group and 1.69% Kanis in the fourth age group.

In their own panchayat meetings, Kani occupies the first place (i.e., 56.14%, 56.66%, 67.7% and 72.88% in the four age groups respectively) and Malayalam, the second place (i.e., 28.07% in the first age group, 31.66% in the second age group, 30.5% in the third age group and 23.72% in the fourth age group). Tamil is used by 1.75% in the first age group and 1.69% in the fourth age gorup.

In their ordinary meetings, they exchange their views by using Kani langugae to the maximum i.e., 57.89%, 58.33% 61% and 71.8% of Kanis in the four respective age groups use Kani language. But, at the same time, 28.07% in the first age group, 31.66% in the second age group, 32.2% in the third age group and 28.81% in the fourth age group use Malayalam. Only 1.69% Kanis in the third age group alone use Tamil also. Moreover, Kani-Tamil blend is also used by the first three age groups as in the percentages of 14.03, 10 and 5.08 respectively. For sending circulars to their association members, more than 98% Kanis wish to send the circulars in Tamil.

More than 98% of Kanis in all age groups want to treat Tamil as a link language.

Kanis also use other languages apart from their mother tongue Kani mainly because they want to have contacts with other language people. Moreover, with regard to them, the secondary importances are (i) getting social status (ii) getting job opportunities and (iii) developing national integration. Generally in the normal situations, they always use Kani in their communication. But in the official purposes, Tamil occupies the first place according to the first, third and fourth age groups. Among the fourth age group, Malayalam occupies the first place.

But for giving complaints in the police stations, the languages Tamil and Malayalam occupy the first (92.98%, 95%, 94.91% and 88.1%) and the second 7.01%, 5%, 5.08% and 10.16%) positions with respective to the four age groups. At the time of police enquiry, the four age groups respectively use Tamil as in the percentages of 89.47%, 51.66%, 42.3% and 42.37%). The same age groups use Malayalam and Kani in the percentages 7.01 and 3.5; 31.66 and 15; and 16.9 and 35.29 and 18.64 respectively for giving reply.

At the time of meeting the lawyers regardig legal disputes, the usig of languages in making complaints by these Kanis are also varying. Tamil occupies the first preference in the percentages of 89.47, 85, 77.96 and 79.66 in the four age groups respectively. But Malayalam occupies the second preferences as in the percentages of 8.77, 10, 16.94 and 11.86 in the four age groups respectively. But they use the Kani and Tamil blend and also Tamil and Malayalam in a meagre percentage.

During the time of strikes and processions, the first age group never use Kani in the slogan shouting. 91.22%, 86.66%, 86.44% and 88.13% Kanis in the four groups use Tamil respectively. But, 7.01%, 11.66%, 13.55% and 10.16% Kanis in the four respective age group use Malayalam. Kani language is used by the second and the fourth age groups respectively very meagerly (ie.1.66% and 1.69%). In the slogan posters, Kanis use Tamil to the maximum (i.e.,96%). There Malayalam occupies the second place. Moreover, in the demand cards also, the first age group, the second age group, the third age group and the fourth age group use Tamil for writing the demands as in the percentages of 100, 95, 94.91 and 91.52 respectively. Apart from the first group, other groups use Malayalam language in the percentages of 5, 5.08 and 8.47 respectively.

For the submission of complaints or petitions in the court, they use Tamil to the maximum (i.e. 91% -95%) and also they use Malayalam to the minimum for writing purpose.

Moreover, for giving reply to the lawyer or to the judge in the court, they use Tamil in the maximum level ie., 80.7%, 56.66%, 45.76% and 40.67% with respect to the four age groups. They also give reply in Malayalam in the percentages of 7.01, 26.66, 38.98 and 38.98 respectively in these four age groups. Similarly, 1.75% 15% 13.5% and 15.25% of Kanis in the four age groups respectively use Kani also at the time of reply orally.

Like all other language fanatic people, 50.87%, 47.45% 53.33% and 69.49% of Kanis in the four respective age groups want to have Kani in the government offices.

Kani politicians prefer to speak Kani among the Kani tribal people while conducting political meetings. They also prefer to speak in Malayalam next to Kani. But, the Kani politicians while conduting meeting among non-tribals, the first three age groups prefer to speak in Tamil and the fourth age group in Malayalam. The non-tribal politicians, when conducting political meetings among the Kanis, make their speech in Tamil to the maximum level and Malayalam to the minimum level.

In the market, the first two age groups use Tamil to the maximum and the last two age groups use Malayalam to the maximum. While purchasing things in the shops run by the Kani tribals, they speak in Kani with the merchants to the maximum level. Next to Kani, they talk with the merchants in Malayalam. The Kani merchants are also talking with the tribals in Kani to the maximum. They also utilize Malayalam well next to Kani. They also use Tamil to a minimum level. The non-tribal merchants speak with the Kanis in Tamil to the maximum level. Next to Tamil, they utilize Malayalam to the minimum level. Like this, Kanis also talk with the non-tribal merchants in Tamil to the maximum level and in a considerable level they also talk with the non-tribal merchants in Malayalam.

Kanis wish to conduct their cultural programmes in the radio stations as well as in the television stations mostly in Tamil.

More than 71% of Kanis, in general, want to have the scripts for the Kani language as in the regional language. But more than 19% of Kanis want to have new scripts for the Kani language. Because of not having proper scripts, they say that their language Kani does not have literatures and grammars. They feel that their language is not having the qualities of a language. For their language development, they expect the script formation, more utility of their language and standardization of scripts and language qualities.

For their language development, more than 81% Kanis wish to take active part. Nearly 5% to 10% of Kanis are willing to take part in the programmes and to give subscription for its development. Moreover, they are eager to give special coaching individually and jonitly to their children. In addition, they will send their children to schools and make others children to go to school for knowing Kani language in the childhood. Very meagre percentage of members are ready to give financial help and to take self interest for its development. In general, all age groups (except third group) express their readiness to take steps for getting financial help from the government for its development.

More than 50% of Kanis want to have their own language association for its development and more than 83% of Kanis want to have link with other language associations. Because of this kind of link, they expect developments in their Kani language.

More than 75% of Kanis want to have the influence of other languages into their Kani language thinking that there are many possibilities in the enrichment of lexical items and the growth of literary and grammatical features.

For their language development, in general, all age group Kanis (except second age group) wish to publish the weeklies in their language. They also wish to publish daily newspapers. They want to broadcast and telecast the programmes in their language through radio and T.V. respectively as a part of development with regard to literature, grammar and script.

In general, Kani children are regularly attending the classes in the GTR schools. But, in the non GTR schools, their attendances are irregular. The dropout position of the Kani children in the GTR schools (5.71% to 18.92%) is almost equal to that of the dropout position of the students in general, in the non-GTR schools (ie.,5.45% to 13.33%)

The main reason for the dropout is due to poverty. The second and the third main reasons are the non-availability of transportation and the long distance of the schools from their settlement areas. If the government makes steps to remove these difficulties, there are more chances for their educational development.

As far as the incentives are concerned, the first two age groups know more about free education, quota system in education and employment opportunities, scholarship and concession in age limit. Moreover, these incentives are functioning as the main motivations for the Kani children regarding their education.

The teachers who are teaching this tribal children have the impression that these children have moderate knowledge. There are two sets of teachers in these schools. One set of teachers (28.57) want that the teachers should belong to the tribal community for teaching these tribal children.

100% parent Kanis want to educate their children as the non-tribal parents do their children. Since the settlement areas

are situated scatterly with the distance of 5 to 10K.M. from one settlement area to another settlement area, the parent Kanis wish the government to establish schools from LKG to 5th Std., in their settlement areas. Moreover, they are very eager to educate their children in Kani language. If another language is taken for consideration, they feel that Tamil should be given first preference.Moreover, they expect that scholarship amount should be given to their children till the end of the courses of studies without any break.

Though nearly 833 children have studied in different levels of eduation, nobody got appointment in government departments. Their chances for getting appointments are cheated by another community Kaniyan.These educated tribals are not willing to undertake any self-employment scheme.

Tamil functions as the medium of instruction language in all government tribal residential schools. Moreover Malayalam also functions as the medium of instruction language along with Tamil in a mixture manner for teaching purpose atleast in 25% level. In the non-residential schools also, Tamil functions as the medium of instruction language at least in 62% level. The first two age group Kanis want Kani as the medium of instruction language upto middle school level and the other two age groups want it upto high school level. Generally, all age groups, without any hestitation, wish to teach everything in Kani upto middle school level commonly. For teaching purposes, all age groups invariably like to have Tamil as the medium of instruction language from middle school level to college level.But, the first age group wants it from primary school level.Moreover, all age groups want Malayalam as the medium of instruction language from high school level to higher secondary school level generally. In addition to this, the first and the third age groups want it upto college level too.Moreover, all age groups want to teach English from higher secondary school level to college level.

All age group Kanis invariably wish to appoint teachers who have the knowledge of Kani in all educational institutions. For mingling with the main stream of language, all age groups are eager to learn Kani along with Tamil from the primary school level. Moreover, they want to learn Kani along with Malayalm from the higher secondary school level in general. In addition to this, they want to learn Kani along with English from high school level. More than 55% of Kanis feel that their language is not suitable for teaching purposes.

As a part of development of Kani language, 8.77, 11.66, 6.77 and 13.55 percentages of Kanis of the four age groups respectively want to establish Kani schools in each settlement. 5.26%, 30%, 50.84% and 28.81% of Kanis in the four age groups respectively want to teach everything through Kani (i.e., make Kani as a medium of instruction language).

The first and the third age groups expect that job opportunity should be given first to the Kanis who know Kani language.

In all situations centering about their life such as their society, their education, their family matters, talking with labourers, telling stories to chidlren, talking with friends, neighbours, playmats and their own tribal people, making complaints with head man (Muttukani), meeting time of their own panchayat, meeting time of their committee meeting, conducting political meetings among themselves and purchasing of goods in the shops run by their own tribal people, they convey their views of ideas in Kani language to the maximum level. Therefore, as a protective measure, we have to keep the Kani language as a living one.

For their language development, they expect the script formation, more utility of their language in all aspects of life, standardization of scripts (if new scripts are formed) and language qualities.

For reading and writing purposes, they use Tamil scripts mainly. As far as the script creations for their language Kani are concerned, most of the Kanis wish to have the Tamil scripts. By doing so they think that they can fall in line with the regional language stream in the state. Moreover, we can make them to study everything through bilingual education. i.e., through Kani and Tamil.

Though the Kanis are willing to take active part for their language development, willing to give financial support to certain extent and willing to give special coaching to their children and to others children as a part of its development, they expect full financial support from the government regarding their language development.

Kanis want to establish their own language association and also want to have contact with other language associations as a part of its development. So, they expect due recognition from government side.

Since they are very much interested in the publication of weekly magazines and daily newspapers mainly in their Kani language as a part of their language development, the government is expected to provide all necessary helps.

Since the Kanis expect to broadcast and telecast their language programmes concerning literature, grammar and script through radios and T.Vs, the required helps are expected from the government side.

The government is expected to take active steps for establishing residential schools for Kanis in each settlement area. Moreover, the government is also expected to provide job opporunities for those who know Kani (Refer Table No.66).

As they want to teach in Kani upto middle school level in general and also learn Kani along with Tamil from primary

school level education to college level education, the government should do the needful as doing in the other developmental programmes for their life.

Since all age group Kanis, in general, want to appoint teachers who know Kani language, they have to be appointed in the educational institutions.

The main reasons for the dropouts of the Kani children are due to poverty, non-availability of frequent transportation and distance of the schools from the settlement area. To remove these difficulties, the government is requested to do all needful helps.

They know all incentives given to them. After their studies, no one of them got appointment in government offices because of the exploitation of another community (Kaniyan). They are saying that they are also Kanis.

The non-tribal teachers who are working in the GTR schools should be given special training in the concerned tribal language.

Since the tribal parents are very poor, they are unable to continue the studies of their children and so they expect from the governments that the scholarship amount should be given till the end of their children's courses of studies.

By providing necessary and suitable helps for the protection, independent existence and development of the Kani language, we may be appreciated not only by the Kanis but also by the linguists for whom this language may give many linguistic evidences for the comparative study of dravidian languages.

As we are aware that for communication purposes, language functions as a powerful vehicle. Kani tribal people make

communications in their own language. Since their language is an undeveloped one, they wish to do all efforts for its development. For their language development, some developments should be there in education also. Since the dropout position of the Kani children is very high in the non-GTR schools, the education of the Kani tribe will be affected. Therefore, it is suggested that the government should provide all sorts of benefits to the Kani children as the Kani children get in the GTR schools. If their education is developed, definitely there will be developments in their language and also in their life aspects too. They putforth so many opinions regarding the developments of their language and education. If the governments consider (both central and Tamilnadu) their opinions, they should allot a sizable amount for the implementations. If they do so, there will be some stagnations in the other welfare programmes. Therefore, the central and the state governments are requested to allot some amount in a phased manner for the developments of their language and education. After the allotment of the money, the governments should take care of the implementation. Otherwise, the Kanis will be cheated by other community.

TABLES

Table No.1: Ability in mother tongue communication

S. No.	Languages	Age-Groups			
		15-25 age-group (In percentage)	26-35 age-group (In percentage)	36-50 age group (In perentage)	51 and above age-group (In percentage)
1	Kani	70.17 (17+23)	68.33 (20+21)	74.57 (30+14)	93.22 (38+17)
2.	Tamil	26.31 (10+5)	31.66 (8+11)	25.42 (10+5)	6.77 (2+2)
3.	Malayalam	3.5 (1+1)	-	-	-

Table No.2-A: Nature of mother tongue communication

S. No.	Stages	Languages	Age-Groups					
			15-25 age-group Ability (In percentages)			26-35 age-group Ability (In percentages)		
			Good	Moderate/ Average	Less	Good	Moderate/ Average	Less
1	Understanding	Kani	68.42 (17+22)	1.75 (0+1)	-	68.33 (20+21)	-	-
		Tamil	3.5 (1+1)	-	-	-	-	-
		Malayalam	26.31 (10+5)	-	-	31.66 (8+11)	-	-
2.	Speaking	Kani	68.42 (17+22)	1.75 (0+1)	-	68.33 (20+21)	-	-
		Tamil	3.5 (1+1)	-	-	-	-	-
		Malayalam	26.31 (10+5)	-	-	31.66 (8+11)	-	-

Table No.2-B: Nature of mother tongue Communication

S. No.	Stages	Languages	Age-Groups: 15-25 age-group Ability (In percentages)				26-35 age-group Ability (In percentages)			
			Good	Moderate/ Average	Less	Nothing	Good	Moderate/ Average	Less	Nothing
3.	Reading	Kani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Tamil	3.5 (1+1)	1.75 (0+1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Malayalam	22.8 (8+5)	-	1.75 (1+0)	-	23.33 (6+8)	-	-	-
		Other languages	-	-	-	70.18 (18+22)	-	-	-	76.66 (22+24)
4.	Writing	Kani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Tamil	3.5 (1+1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Malayalam	22.8 (8+5)	-	-	-	21.66 (5+8)	-	-	-
		Other Languages	-	-	-	73.68 (19+33)	-	-	-	78.33 (23+24)

Table No. 2-C: Nature of mother tongue communication

S. No.	Stages	Languages	Age-groups: 36-50 age-group Ability (In percentages) Good	Moderate/ Average	Less	Nothing	51 and above age-group Ability (In percentages) Good	Moderate/ Average	Less	Nothing
1.	Under standing	Kani	64.4 (25+13)	5.08 (2+1)	1.69 (1+0)	-	89.83 (36+17)	3.38 (2+0)	-	-
		Tamil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Malayalam	25.42 (10+5)	-	-	-	6.77 (2+2)	-	-	-
		Other Languages	-	-	-	3.38 (2+0)	-	-	-	-
2.	Speaking	Kani	62.71 (24+13)	6.77 (3+1)	1.69 (1+0)	-	91.52 (37+17)	1.69 (1+0)	-	-
		Tamil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Malaylam	25.42 (10+5)	-	-	-	6.77 (2+2)	-	-	-
		Other languages	-	-	-	3.38 (2+0)	-	-	-	-

Table No.2-D: Nature of mother tongue communication

S. No.	Stages	Languages	Age-groups: 36-50 age-group Ability (In percentages)				51 and above age-group Ability (In percentages)			
			Good	Moderate/ Average	Less	Nothing	Good	Moderate/ Average	Less	Nothing
3	Reading	Kani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Tamil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Malayalam	18.64 (6+5)	1.69 (0+1)	5.08 (2+1)	-	6.77 (2+2)	-	-	-
		Other languages	-	-	-	74.57 (32+12)	-	-	-	93.22 (38+17)
4.	Writing	Kani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Tamil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Malayalam	18.64 (6+5)	3.38 (1+1)	-	-	5.08 (2+1)	-	1.69 (1+0)	-
		Other languages	-	-	-	77.96 (33+13)	-	-	-	93.22 (37+18)

Table No.3-A: Circumstances for knowing other languages

S. No.	Circumstances	Age-Groups: 15-25 age-group Languages (In percentages) Tamii	Malayalam	English*	26-35 age group Languages (In Percentages) Tamil	Malayalam	English **
1.	Family	7.01 (2+2)	10.52 (3+3)	-	6.66 (2+2)	1.66 (0+1)	1.66 (0+1)
2.	Educational Institutions	12.28 (4+3)	7.01 (2+2)	40.35 (13+10)	13.33 (3+5)	1.66 (0+7)	21.66 (4+9)
3.	Neighbours influence	22.8 (6+7)	24.56 (7+7)	-	20 (5+7)	28.33 (7+10)	-
4.	Working place	7.01 (2+2)	-	-	6.66 (3+1)	8.33 (4+1)	-
5.	Friends	10.52 (2+4)	5.26 (0+3)	-	11.66 (3+4)	1.66 (0+1)	1.66 (0+1)
6.	Cinema	19.29 (5+6)	22.8 (6+7)	3.5 (2+0)	16.66 (5+5)	26.66 (6+10)	1.66 (1+0)
7.	Radio	12.8 (4+3)	17.54 (5+5)	1.75 (1+0)	13.33 (4+4)	20 (7+5)	-
8.	Television	5.26 (2+1)	5.26 (3+0)	-	6.66 (2+2)	10 (3+3)	-
9.	Journals	3.5 (1+1)	7.01 (2+2)	-	5 (1+2)	1.66 (1+0)	1.66 (1+0)

* 12 male kanis and 19 female kanis i.e. 54.39% kanis do not know English from the sources mentioned here.

** 22 male kanis and 21 female kanis i.e.71.66% kanis do not know English from the sources mentioned here.

Table No.3-B: Circumstances for knowing other languages

S. No.	Circumstances	Age-Groups: 36-50 age-group Languages (In percentages)				51and above age group Languages (In Percentages)		
		Tamil	Malayalam	English*	Hindi**	Tamil	Malayalam	English **
1.	Family	10.17 (4+2)	11.86 (4+3)	-	-	6.77 (3+1)	6.78 (2+2)	-
2.	Educational Institutions	6.78 (2+2)	8.47 (5+0)	15.25 (6+3)	1.69 (1+0)	5.08 (2+1)	5.08 (3+0)	1.69 (1+0)
3.	Neighbours influence	20.39 (8+4)	20.33 (6+6)	-	-	23.73 (10+4)	25.42 (8+7)	-
4.	Working place	5.08 (2+1)	6.78 (3+1)	-	-	10.17 (3+3)	5.08 (3+0)	-
5.	Friends	6.78 (3+1)	6.78 (3+1)	1.69 (1+0)	-	10.17 (3+3)	13.55 (8+0)	-
6.	Cinema	25.42 (10+5)	15.25 (4+5)	-	-	20.39 (9+3)	18.64 (6+5)	-
7.	Radio	13.56 (6+2)	13.56 (6+2)	1.69 (1+0)	-	15.25 (7+2)	6.78 (2+2)	-
8.	Television	6.77 (3+1)	10.16 (6+0)	-	-	5.08 (2+1)	13.55 (6+2)	-
9.	Journals	5.08 (2+1)	6.78 (3+1)	1.69 (1+0)	-	3.38 (1+1)	5.08 (2+1)	-

* 31 male Kanis and 16 female kanis i.e.79.66 kanis do not know English from the sources as mentioned here.

** Except one male kani, all other 39 male kanis and 19 female kanis i.e.98.3% kanis do not know English and Hindi from the sources as mentioend here.

Table No.4: Inflences of other languages in communication

S. No.	Languages	Age-groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age-group (In percentages)	36-50 age-group (In percentages)	51 and above age-group (In percentages)
1.	Tamil	31.57 (9+9)	46.66 (13+15)	37.28 (12+10)	36.84 (12+9)
2.	Malayalam	7.01 (2+2)	-	8.47 (2+3)	13.55 (4+4)
3.	Tamil and Malayalam	28.07 (8+8)	40 (12+12)	37.28 (19+3)	50.84 (24+6)
4.	Tamil and English	28.07 (8+8)	13.33 (3+5)	5.08 (2+1)	-
5.	Malayalam and English	1.75 (1+0)	-	-	-
6.	Tamil, Malayalam and English	3.5 (0+2)	-	6.77 (3+1)	-
7.	Tamil, Malayalam, English and Hindi	-	-	5.08 (2+1)	-

Table No.5-A: Nature of other languages in communication

S. No.	Age groups	Stages	Tamil Ability (In percentages) Good	Moderate/ Average	Less	Malayalam Ability (In percentages) Good	Moderate/ Average	Less	Tamil and Malayalam Ability (In percentages) Good	Moderate/ Average	Less
1.	15-25 age-group	U	35.08 (6+4)	12.28 (4+3)	-	-	17.54 (0+1)	-	19.29 (7+4)	28.07 (6+10)	-
		S	35.08 (6+14)	12.28 (4+3)	-	-	1.75 (0+1)	-	21.25 (8+4)	17.5 (5+5)	-
		R	3.5 (1+1)	14.03 (5+3)	15.78 (2+7)	-	-	-	5.26 (1+2)	7.01 (3+1)	-
		W	3.5 (1+1)	12.28 (4+3)	8.77 (2+3)	-	-	-	5.26 (1+2)	7 (3+1)	-
2.	26-35 age-group	U	26.66 (7+9)	13.33 (6+2)	-	-	-	-	21.66 (6+7)	15 (6+3)	-
		S	28.33 (7+10)	13.33 (5+3)	1.66 (1+0)	-	-	-	28.33 (9+8)	5 (2+1)	1.66 (0+1)
		R	1.66 (0+1)	5 (2+1)	11.66 (4+3)	-	-	-	3.33 (1+1)	8.33 (3+2)	5 (1+2)
		W	1.66 (1+0)	3.33 (1+1)	5 (2+1)	-	-	-	3.33 (1+1)	8.33 (3+2)	5 (1+2)

U = Understanding S= Speaking R=Reading W=Writing

Table No.5-B: Nature of other languages in communication

S. No.	Age groups	Stages	Tamil and English Ability (In percentages) Good	Tamil and English Moderate/ Average	Tamil and English Less	Malayalam and English Ability (In percentages) Good	Malayalam and English Moderate/ Average	Malayalam and English Less	Tamil, Malayalam and English Ability (In percentages) Good	Tamil, Malayalam and English Moderate/ Average	Tamil, Malayalam and English Less	Tamil, Malayalam, English and Hindi Ability (In percentages) Good	Tamil, Malayalam, English and Hindi Moderate/ Average	Tamil, Malayalam, English and Hindi Less	Other languages Ability Nothing
1.	15-25 age-group	U	10.52 (4+2)	1.75 (0+1)	-	1.75 (1+0)	-	-	3.5 (0+2)	-	-	-	-	-	3.5 (0+2)
		S	12.28 (4+3)	-	-	-	-	-	3.5 (0+2)	-	-	-	-	-	1.75 (1+0)
		R	3.5 (2+0)	17.54 (8+2)	-	-	-	-	1.75 (0+1)	17.54 (0+10)	-	-	-	-	19.29 (6+5)
		W	3.5 (2+0)	8.77 (3+2)	1.75 (1+0)	-	-	-	1.75 (0+1)	1.75 (0+1)	-	-	-	-	50.87 (11+18)
2.	26-35 age-group	U	3.33 (2+0)	1.66 (0+1)	-	-	-	-	1.66 (1+0)	-	-	-	-	-	16.66 (0+10)
		S	3.33 (2+0)	3.33 (1+1)	-	-	-	-	1.66 (1+0)	-	-	-	-	-	13.33 (0+8)
		R	1.66 (1+0)	3.33 (1+1)	-	-	-	-	1.66 (1+0)	-	-	-	-	-	58.33 (14+21)
		W	1.66 (1+0)	3.33 (1+1)	3.33 (1+1)	-	-	-	1.66 (1+0)	-	-	-	-	-	63.33 (15+23)

U = Understanding S = Speaking R = Reading W = Writing

Table No.5-C: Nature of other languages in communication

S. No.	Age groups	Stages	Languages: Tamil Ability (In percentages) Good	Tamil Moderate/ Average	Tamil Less	Malayalam Ability (In percentages) Good	Malayalam Moderate/ Average	Malayalam Less	Tamil and Malayalam Ability (In percentages) Good	Tamil and Malayalam Moderate/ Average	Tamil and Malayalam Less
3.	36-50 age group	U	10.16 (4+2)	23.72 (8+6)	3.38 (0+2)	1.69 (0+1)	5.08 (1+2)	-	30.5 (15+3)	5.08 (3+0)	1.69 (1+0)
		S	10.16 (4+2)	10.16 (0+6)	3.38 (0+2)	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (0+2)	-	33.8 (17+3)	3.38 (2+0)	- -
		R	-	1.69 (0+1)	11.85 (7+0)	-	-	-	3.38 (2+0)	10.16 (4+2)	1.69 (1+0)
		W	-	1.69 (0+1)	1.69 (1+0)	-	-	-	1.69 (1+0)	8.47 (3+2)	3.38 (2+0)
4	51 and above age-group	U	22.03 (10+3)	6.77 (2+2)	3.38 (0+2)	-	13.55 (4+4)	-	20.33 (4+3)	27.1 (14+2)	3.38 (1+1)
		S	23.72 (10+4)	5.08 (2+1)	3.38 (0+2)	1.69 (1+0)	11.86 (3+3)	-	20.33 (9+3)	25.42 (13+2)	1.69 (1+0)
		R	-	3.38 (2+0)	6.77 (2+2)	-	-	1.69 (1+0)	16.9 (10+0)	3.38 (1+1)	15.25 (9+0)
		W	-	1.69 (1+0)	3.38 (1+1)	-	-	-	1.69 (1+1)	-	15.25 (8+1)

U = Understanding S= speaking R=Reading W= Writing

Table No. 5-D: Nature of other languages in communication

S. No.	Age Groups	Stages	Tamil and English Abilitiy (In percentages)			Malayalam and English Ability (In Percentages)			Languages Tamil, Malayalam and English Ability (In percentages)			Tamil, Malayalam, English and Hindi Ability (In percentages)			Other Languages Ability
			Good	Moderate/ Average	Less	Good	Moderate/ Average	Less	Good	Moderate/ Average	Less	Good	Moderate/ Average	Less	Nothing
3	36-50 age-group	U	1.69 (1+0)	3.38 (1+1)	-	-	-	-	5.08 (3+0)	-	-	-	-	-	8.47 (3+2)
		S	1.69 (1+0)	3.38 (1+1)	-	-	-	-	5.08 (3+0)	-	-	-	-	-	22.03 (11+2)
		R	1.69 (1+0)	-	1.69 (0+1)	-	-	-	1.69 (1+0)	3.38 (2+0)	-	-	-	-	62.71 (22+15)
		W	1.69 (1+0)	-	1.69 (1+0)	-	-	-	1.69 (1+0)	3.38 (2+0)	-	-	-	-	74.57 (28+16)
4.	51 and above age group	U	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.86 (5+2)
		S	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.77 (1+3)
		R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.54 (15+16)
		W	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.69 (1+0)	-	-	74.57 (28+16)

U = Understanding S= Speaking R= Reading W= Writing

Table No.6: Languages known to children

S. No.	Age-groups	Languages (In percentages)								
		Tamil	Mala-yalam	Kani and Tamil	Kani and Mala-yalam	Tamil and Mala-yalam	Kani and English	Kani,Tamil and Malayalam	Tamil Malayalam and English	No Other Languages
1.	15-25 age group	-	-	19.29 (6+5)	-	-	-	-	-	80.70 (22+24)
2.	26-35 age group	8.33 (3+2)	3.33 (0+2)	46.66 (13+15)	-	16.66 (5+5)	-	3.33 (2+0)	-	21.66 (5+8)
3.	36-50 age group	6.77 (4+0)	-	32.2 (19+0)	1.69 (0+1)	28.81 (11+6)	20.33 (1+11)	5.08 (2+1)	3.38 (2+0)	1.69 (1+0)
4.	51 and above age-group	-	-	55.93 (23+10)	-	27.11 (10+6)	-	16.94 (7+2)	-	-

Table No.7: Languages known to parents

S. No.	Age-groups	Languages (In percentages) Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Kani and Malayalam	Tamil and Malayalam	Kani,Tamil and Malayalam
1.	15-25 age group	19.29 (5+6)	-	3.5 (1+1)	15.78 (2+7)	21.05 (7+5)	15.78 (6+3)	24.55 (7+7)
2.	26-35 age group	23.33 (7+7)	-	15 (3+6)	8.33 (2+3)	31.66 (8+11)	5 (2+1)	16.66 (6+4)
3.	36-50 age group	23.72 (7+7)	-	13.55 (6+2)	3.38 (2+0)	37.28 (16+6)	5.08 (1+2)	16.94 (8+2)
4.	51 and above age group	49.15 (19+10)	-	1.69 (0+1)	-	37.28 (16+6)	-	11.86 (5+2)

Table No.8: Languages known to parents alone

S.No.	Age-groups	Kani	Malayalam	English	Kani and Malayalam	Kani and English	Kani and Hindi	English and Malayalam	No other Language
		Languages							
		(In percentages)			(In percentages)		(In percentages)	(In percentages)	
1.	15-25 age group	-	1.75 (1+0)	-	-	-	-	-	98.25 (27+29)
2.	26-35 age group	5 (2+1)	31.66 (11+8)	-	3.33 (1+1)	-	-	-	60 (14+22)
3.	36-50 age group	5.08 (2+1)	30.5 (14+4)	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (2+0)	1.69 (1+0)	1.69 (1+0)	1.69 (1+0)	52.54 (18+13)
4.	51 and above age-group	18.64 (7+4)	28.8 (13+4)	-	-	-	-	-	52.54 (20+11)

Table No.9: Domestic languages for communication

S. No.	Age-groups	Languages						
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Tamil and Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Kani and Malayalam	Kani, Tamil and Malayalam
		(In percentages)			(In percentages)		(In percentages)	
1.	15-25 age group	29.82 (8+9)	3.5 (1+1)	21.05 (8+4)	7.01 (3+1)	35.08 (6+14)	1.75 (1+0)	1.75 (1+0)
2.	26-35 age group	38.33 (9+14)	-	26.66 (6+10)	3.33 (2+0)	23.33 (9+5)	5 (1+2)	3.33 (1+1)
3.	36-50 age group	28.8 (9+8)	1.69 (1+0)	25.42 (9+6)	1.62 (1+0)	27.11 (13+3)	8.47 (3+2)	6.77 (4+0)
4.	51 and above age group	62.71 (23+14)	10.16 (4+2)	-	-	13.55 (5+3)	10.16 (6+0)	3.38 (2+0)

Table No.10: Nature of communication of children with their playmates

S. No.	Age-groups	Languages: Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Tamil and Malayalam	Kani, Tamil and Malayalam
		(In percentages)			(In percentages)		
1.	15-25 age group	26.31 (6+9)	28 (7+9)	22.8 (8+5)	14.03 (4+4)	8.77 (3+2)	-
2.	26-35 age group	25 (7+8)	33.33 (9+11)	21.66 (6+7)	8.33 (3+2)	6.66 (2+2)	3.33 (1+1)
3.	36-50 age group	22 (9+4)	32.2 (13+6)	18.64 (7+4)	11.86 (5+2)	15.25 (6+3)	-
4.	51 and above age group	38.98 (15+8)	27.11 (12+4)	11.86 (5+2)	1.69 (1+0)	16.94 (6+4)	3.38 (1+1)

Table No.11-A: Nature of communication in story telling

S. No.	Story-Teller	Age-Groups: 15-25 age group, Languages (In percentages): Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Tamil and Malayalam	26-35 age group, Languages (In percentages): Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Tamil and Malayalam
1.	By you	28.07 (7+9)	28.07 (6+8)	21.05 (7+5)	19.29 (5+6)	7.01 (3+1)	40 (10+14)	18.33 (6+5)	26.66 (8+8)	8.33 (4+1)	1.66 (0+1)
2.	By your father	50.87 (11+18)	3.5 (0+2)	31.57 (13+5)	12.28 (3+4)	1.75 (1+0)	58.33 (17+18)	8.33 (3+2)	26.66 (8+8)	-	1.66 (0+1)
3.	By your mother	50.87 (11+18)	8.77 (3+2)	24.56 (9+5)	14.03 (4+4)	1.75 (1+0)	58.33 (17+18)	8.33 (3+2)	26.66 (8+8)	-	1.66 (0+1)
4.	By your wife	54.38 (13+18)	5.26 (1+2)	14.03 (3+5)	15.78 (5+4)	-	50 (13+17)	13.33 (6+2)	30 (8+10)	6.66 (2+1)	-
5.	By your brothers and sisters	42.10 (9+15)	14.03 (4+4)	22.80 (8+5)	1.75 (1+0)	19.92 (6+5)	50 (6+4)	16.66 (6+4)	30 (8+10)	5 (2+1)	-
6.	By your children	5.26 (3+0)	1.75 (1+0)	*	5.26 (3+0)	1.75 (1+0)	26.66 (7+9)	33.3 (11+9)	10 (2+4)	3.33 (2+0)	6.66 (3+1)
7.	By your other relatives	52.63 (11+9)	5.26 (3+0)	26.31 (9+6)	24.56 (5+4)	-	48.33 (12+17)	8.33 (3+2)	26.66 (6+10)	3.33 (1+1)	1.66 (1+0)

* (20+29) children i.e. 85.96% of children never use any language other than the languages mentioned here.

Table No.11-B: Nature of Communication in story telling

S. No.	Story-Teller	Age-Groups: 36-50 age group, Languages (In percentages): Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Tamil and Malayalam	Kani and Malayalam	51 and above age-group, Languages (In percentages): Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Tamil and Malayalam
1.	By you	44.06 (16+10)	11.86 (5+2)	28.81 (10+7)	10.16 (6+0)	1.69 (1+0)	3.38 (2+0)	62.71 (25+12)	3.38 (1+1)	28.8 (11+6)	5.08 (3+0)	-
2.	By your father	62.71 (22+15)	6.77 (4+0)	23.72 (10+4)	3.38 (2+0)	3.38 (2+0)	-	86.44 (34+17)	-	11.85 (5+2)	1.69 (1+0)	-
3.	By your mother	62.71 (22+15)	6.77 (4+0)	23.72 (10+4)	3.38 (2+0)	3.38 (2+0)	-	88.1 (35+17)	-	10.16 (4+2)	1.69 (1+0)	-
4.	By your wife	47.45 (18+10)	11.86 (5+2)	30.5 (11+7)	3.38 (2+0)	3.38 (2+0)	3.38 (2+0)	64.4 (26+12)	5.08 (3+0)	27.11 (10+6)	3.38 (1+1)	-
5.	By your brothers and sisters	47.45 (18+10)	10.16 (5+1)	32.2 (13+6)	10.16 (4+2)	-	-	62.71 (25+12)	1.69 (1+0)	28.8 (11+6)	5.08 (2+1)	-
6.	By your children	35.59 (13+8)	23.72 (8+6)	11.84 (7+0)	10.16 (5+1)	18.64 (7+4)	-	45.76 (18+9)	27.11 (12+4)	5.08 (2+1)	5.08 (3+0)	-
7.	By your other relatives	54.23 (20+12)	8.47 (4+1)	30.5 (13+5)	6.77 (3+1)	1.69 (0+1)	-	61 (24+12)	5.08 (3+0)	27.11 (10+6)	6.77 (3+1)	-

Table No.12-A: Nature of communication with friends

S. No.	Age-groups	Languages (In percentages)					
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Kani and Malayalam	Tamil and Malayalam
1.	15-25 age group	-	63.15 (14+22)	24.56 (9+5)	1.75 (1+0)	-	10.52 (4+2)
2.	26-35 age group	-	53.3 (17+15)	31.6 (7+12)	3.33 (0+2)	-	11.66 (4+3)
3.	36-50 age group	1.69 (0+1)	35.59 (13+8)	28.81 (9+8)	1.69 (1+0)	-	32.2 (17+2)
4.	51 and above age group	10.16 (3+3)	45.76 (19+7)	35.59 (15+6)	8.47 (3+2)	1.69 (0+1)	-

Table No.12-B: Nature of communication with neighbours

S. No.	Age-groups	Languages (In percentages)					
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Tamil and Malayalam	Kani, Tamil and Malayalam
1.	15-25 age group	50.87 (11+18)	5.27 (2+1)	28.07 (11+5)	15.78 (4+5)	-	-
2	26-35 age group	53.3 (17+15)	-	31.66 (7+12)	11.66 (3+4)	-	3.33 (1+1)
3	36-50 age group	54.23 (20+12)	3.38 (2+0)	27.11 (11+5)	10.16 (6+0)	1.69 (0+1)	1.69 (1+1)
4.	51 and above age group	72.88 (28+15)	-	13.55 (6+2)	20.68 (5+1)	-	3.38 (1+1)

Table No.13: Nature of communication with labourers

S. No.	Age-groups	Languages (In percentages)						
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Kani and Malayalam	Tamil and Malayalam	Kani,Tamil and Malayalam
1.	15-25 age group	22.8 (6+7)	15.78 (3+6)	24.56 (9+5)	29.82 (6+11)	1.75 (1+0)	3.5 (2+0)	1.75 (1+0)
2.	26-35 age group	33.33 (7+13)	-	28.33 (7+10)	23.33 (9+5)	5 (1+2)	3.33 (1+1)	6 66 (3+1)
3.	36-50 age group	30.5 (11+7)	10.52 (2+0)	30.5 (12+6)	15.25 (6+3)	5.08 (1+2)	-	15.25 (8+1)
4.	51 and above age group	54.23 (19+13)	-	16.94 (8+2)	16.94 (7+3)	5.08 (3+0)	-	6.77 (3+1)

Table No.14-A: Nature of communication in connection with family matters

S. No.	Nature of relationship	Age group 15-25 age group Languages (Always) (In percentages) Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Languages (Often) (In percentages) Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Languages (Occasionally) (In percentages) Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
1.	Grandfather	63.15 (15+21)	1.75 (1+0)	22.8 (8+5)	10.52 (3+3)	-	1.75 (1+0)	-	-	-
2.	Grand mother	63.15 (15+21)	1.75 (1+0)	22.8 (8+5)	10.52 (3+3)	-	1.75 (1+0)	-	-	-
3.	Mother	57.89 (13+20)	1.75 (1+0)	26.3 (9+6)	10.52 (3+3)	-	-	-	1.75 (1+0)	1.75 (1+0)
4	Father	57.89 (13+20)	1.75 (1+0)	26.3 (9+6)	10.52 (3+3)	-	-	-	1.75 (1+0)	1.75 (1+0)
5.	Other relatives	56.14 (13+19)	-	26.3 (9+6)	14 03 (4+4)	-	3.5 (2+0)	-	-	-
6.	Children*	3.5 (2+0)	-	1.75 (1+0)	3.5 (2+0)	5.26 (3+0)	1.75 (1+0)	-	-	-

* All female kanis (100%) and 19 (67.85%) male kanis do not give any opinion about the chidlren's communicative language regarding family matters.

Table No.14-B: Nature of communication in connection with family matters

S. No.	Nature of relationship	Age-Group 26-35 age-group								
		Languages (Always) (In percentages)			Languages (Often) (In percentages)			Languages (Occasionally) (In percentages)		
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
1.	Grand father	68.33 (20+21)	-	26.66 (6+10)	3.33 (1+1)	-	-	-	1.66 (1+0)	-
2.	Grand mother	68.33 (20+21)	-	26.66 (6+10)	3 33 (1+1)	-	1.66 (1+0)	-	-	-
3	Mother	61.66 (18+19)	-	23.33 (5+9)	6.66 (2+2)	-	6.66 (2+2)	-	1.66 (1+0)	-
4	Father	61.66 (18+19)	-	23.33 (5+9)	6.66 (2+2)	-	6.66 (2+2)	-	1 66 (1+0)	-
5	Other relatives	58 33 (16+19)	-	28.33 (6+4)	6.66 (3+1)	3 33 (1+1)	3.33 (2+0)	-	-	-
6	Children	33.3 (10+10)	-	13.33 (2+6)	11.66 (4+3)	20 (6+6)	16.66 (4+6)	5 (2+1)	-	-

Table No.14-C: Nature of Communication in connection with family matters

S. No.	Nature of relationship	Age-group 36-50 age group								
		Languages (Always) (In percentages)			Languages (Often) (In percentages)			Languages (Occasionally) (In percentages)		
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
1.	Grand father	67.79 (29+11)	-	15.25 (6+3)	5.08 (2+1)	-	5.08 (2+1)	-	3.38 (1+1)	1.69 (0+1)
2.	Grand mother	67.79 (29+11)	-	15.25 (6+3)	5.08 (2+1)	-	5.08 (2+1)	-	3.38 (1+1)	1.69 (0+1)
3.	Mother	62.71 (27+10)	1.69 (1+0)	18.64 (7+4)	1.69 (0+1)	1.69 (1+0)	6.77 (3+1)	1.69 (0+1)	3.38 (1+1)	1.69 (0+1)
4.	Father	62.71 (27+10)	1.69 (1+0)	18.64 (7+4)	1.69 (0+1)	1.69 (1+0)	6.77 (3+1)	1.69 (0+1)	3.38 (1+1)	1 69 (0+1)
5.	Other relatives	64.4 (26+12)	1.69 (1+0)	20.33 (8+4)	5.08 (2+1)	3.38 (1+1)	5.08 (2+1)	-	-	-
6	Children	38.98 (15+8)	13.55 (6+2)	8.47 (3+2)	13.55 (6+2)	8.47 (3+2)	10.16 (4+2)	6.77 (3+1)	-	-

Table No.14-D: Nature of communication in connection with familiy matters

S. No	Nature of relationship	Age-Group 51 and above age group: Languages (Always) (In percentages) Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Languages (Often) (In percentages) Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Languages (Occasionally) (In percentages) Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
1.	Grand father	83.05 (34+15)	-	6.77 (2+2)	-	1.69 (1+0)	1.69 (1+0)	-	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
2	Grand mother	83.05 (34+15)	-	6.77 (2+2)	-	1.69 (1+0)	1.69 (1+0)	-	3.33 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
3	Mother	54.23 (22+10)	-	13.55 (6+2)	11.86 (4+3)	1.69 (1+0)	11.86 (5+2)	-	3.33 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
4.	Father	54.23 (22+10)	-	13.5 (6+2)	11.86 (4+3)	1.69 (1+0)	11.86 (5+2)	-	3.33 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
5.	Other relatives	61.01 (25+11)	-	22 (8+5)	5.08 (2+1)	1.69 (1+0)	3.38 (2+0)	-	3.33 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
6.	Children	38.98 (17+6)	3.38 (1+1)	11.86 (4+3)	8.47 (4+1)	16.94 (6+4)	11.86 (5+2)	3.38 (1+1)	10.16 (5+1)	-

Table No.15-A: Nature of communication in connection with society matters

S. No.	Nature of relationship	Age-Group 15-25 age group Languages (Always) (In percentages)			Languages (Often) (In percentages)			Languages (Occasionally) (In percentages)		
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
1.	Grand father	42.10	-	21	8.77	10.5	8.77	3.5	3.5	1.75
		(7+17)		(7+5)	(3+2)	(3+3)	(5+0)	(1+1)	(1+1)	(1+0)
2.	Grand mother	42.10	-	21	8.77	10.5	8 77	3.5	3.5	1 75
		(7+17)		(7+5)	(3+2)	(3+3)	(5+0)	(1+1)	(1+1)	(1+0)
3.	Mother	35.08	1.75	22 8	10.52	15.78	3.5	5 26	3 5	1 75
		(8+12)	(1+0)	(7+6)	(3+3)	(4+5)	(2+0)	(1+2)	(1+1)	(1+0)
4	Father	35.08	1.75	22.8	10.52	15.78	3.5	5.26	3 5	1 75
		(8+12)	(1+0)	(7+6)	(3+3)	(4+5)	(2+0)	(1+2)	(1+1)	(1+0)
5.	Other relativs	43.85	-	17 54	10.52	14 03	10.5	3.5	-	-
		(10+15)		(4+6)	(3+3)	(4+4)	(6+0)	(1+1)		
6.	Children *	3.5	-	1.75	3.5	3.5	1.75	1.75	-	-
		(2+0)		(1+0)	(0+2)	(2+0)	(1+0)	(1+0)		

* 21 male kanis and 27 female kanis do not express any opinion about the language use in connection with society matters.

Table No.15-B: Nature of communication in connection with society matters

S. No.	Nature of relationship	Age-Group 26-35 age group Languages (Always) (In percentages)			Languages (Often) (In percentages)			Languages (Occasionally) (In percentages)		
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
1.	Grandfather	56.66 (16+18)	-	21.66 (5+8)	-	15 (6+3)	1.66 (0+1)	-	1.66 (0+1)	3.33 (1+1)
2.	Grandmother	56.66 (16+18)	-	21.66 (5+8)	-	15 (6+3)	1.66 (0+1)	-	1.66 (0+1)	3.33 (1+1)
3.	Mother	33.33 (11+9)	-	25 (7+8)	11.66 (4+3)	13.33 (2+6)	11.66 (2+5)	-	1.66 (0+1)	3.33 (2+0)
4	Father	33.33 (11+9)	-	25 (7+8)	11.66 (4+3)	13.33 (2+6)	11.66 (2+5)	-	3.33 (2+0)	1.66 (0+1)
5.	Other relatives	31 66 (11+8)	-	30 (8+10)	11.66 (4+3)	8.33 (1+4)	8.33 (2+3)	1 66 (0+1)	5 (1+2)	3.33 (1+1)
6.	Children	18.33 (6+5)	13.33 (5+3)	13.33 (4+4)	13.33 (3+5)	16.66 (6+4)	13.33 (2+6)	6.66 (2+2)	1.66 (0+1)	3 33 (0+2)

Table No.15-C: Nature of communication in connection with society matters

S. No.	Nature of relationship	Age-Group 36-50 age group Languages (Always) (In percentages) Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Languages (Often) (In percentages) Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Languages (Occasionally) (In percentages) Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
1.	Grand father	77 96 (30+16)	-	11 86 (6+1)	1 69 (1+0)	-	1 69 (1+0)	-	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
2.	Grand mother	77.96 (30+16)	-	11.86 (6+1)	1.69 (1+0)	-	1 69 (1+0)	-	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
3.	Mother	55.93 (24+9)	1.69 (1+0)	18.64 (7+4)	5 08 (1+2)	3.38 (2+0)	8.47 (3+2)	-	3 38 (1+1)	3 38 (1+1)
4.	Father	55.93 (24+9)	1.69 (1+0)	18 64 (7+4)	5 08 (1+2)	3.38 (2+0)	8 47 (3+2)	-	3.38 (1+1)	3 38 (1+1)
5.	Other relatives	57.62 (23+11)	1.69 (1+0)	28.8 (11+6)	1.69 (0+1)	1.69 (1+0)	3 38 (1+1)	5 08 (3+0)	-	-
6.	Children	20.5 (12+6)	11 86 (6+1)	15.25 (5+4)	11.86 (5+2)	10.16 (6+0)	15.25 (4+5)	5.08 (2+1)	-	-

Table No.15-D: Nature of communication in connection with society matters

S. No.	Nature of relationship	Languages (Always) (In percentages)			Age-group 51 and above age-group Languages (Often) (In percentages)			Languages (Occasionally) (In percentages)		
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
1.	Grand father	83.05 (34+15)	-	6.77 (2+2)	-	1.69 (1+0)	1.69 (1+0)	-	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
2.	Grand mother	83.05 (34+15)	-	6.77 (2+2)	-	1.69 (1+0)	1.69 (1+0)	-	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
3.	Mother	54.23 (22+10)	-	13.55 (6+2)	11.86 (4+3)	1.69 (1+0)	11.86 (5+2)	-	3 38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
4	Father	54.23 (22+14)	-	13.55 (6+2)	11.86 (4+3)	1.69 (1+0)	11.86 (5+2)	-	3.38 (1+1)	3 38 (1+1)
5.	Other relatives	66.1 (28+11)	-	22 (5+5)	5.08 (2+1)	1.69 (1+0)	3.38 (2+0)	-	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
6	Children	44.06 (19+7)	3.38 (1+1)	8.47 (3+2)	11.86 (6+1)	8.47 (3+2)	11.86 (5+2)	3.38 (1+1)	6.77 (2+2)	1.69 (0+1)

Table No.16-A: Nature of Communication in connection with educational matters

S. No.	Nature of relationship	Languages (Always) (In percentages)			Age-group 15-25 age-group Languages (Often) (In percentages)			Languages (Occasionally) (In percentages)		
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
1.	Grand father	49.12 (12+16)	1.75 (1+0)	21.05 (7+5)	8.77 (3+2)	12.88 (3+4)	-	5.26 (1+2)	-	1.75 (1+0)
2.	Grand mother	49.12 (12+16)	1.75 (1+0)	21 05 (7+5)	8.77 (3+2)	12.28 (3+4)	-	5.26 (1+2)	-	1.75 (1+0)
3.	Mother	42.10 (11+13)	3.5 (2+0)	14.03 (4+4)	10.52 (3+3)	17.5 (4+6)	3.5 (2+0)	7 01 (1+3)	-	1.75 (1+0)
4.	Father	42.10 (11+13)	3.5 (2+0)	14.03 (4+4)	10 52 (3+3)	17.5 (4+6)	3.5 (2+0)	7.01 (1+3)	-	1.75 (1+0)
5.	Other relatives	47.36 (12+15)	1.75 (1+0)	24.55 (9+5)	7.01 (3+1)	14 (3+5)	-	5.26 (0+3)	-	-
6.	Children*	3.5 (2+0)	-	1.75 (1+0)	3.5 (0+2)	3.5 (2+0)	-	-	-	-

* 23 male kanis and 27 female kanis i e., 87.71% kanis in the first age group do not express any opinion about the children's nature of communication in connection with educational matters.

Table No.16-B: Nature of communication in connection with educational matters

S No.	Nature of relationship	Languages (Always) (In percentages)			Age-group 26-35 age-group Languages (Often) (In percentages)			Languages (Occasionally) (In percentages)		
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
1.	Grand father	66.66 (20+20)	-	26.66 (6+10)	-	-	1.66 (1+0)	-	3.33 (1+1)	1.66 (0+1)
2.	Grand mother	66.66 (20+20)	-	26 66 (6+10)	-	-	1.66 (1+0)	-	3.33 (1+1)	1.66 (0+1)
3.	Mother	35 (11+10)	-	23 33 (5+9)	10 (3+3)	11 66 (2+5)	13 33 (3+5)	-	5 (3+0)	1.66 (1+0)
4.	Father	35 (11+10)	-	23.33 (5+9)	10 (3+3)	11.66 (2+5)	13.33 (3+5)	-	5 (3+0)	1.66 (1+0)
5	Other relatives	41.66 (12+13)	-	25 (7+8)	11 66 (4+3)	5 (1+2)	6.66 (2+2)	1 66 (0+1)	5 (1+2)	3.33 (1+1)
6	Children	33.33 (11+9)	10 (5+1)	15 (4+5)	6.66 (1+3)	11 66 (1+6)	10 (3+3)	6.66 (2+2)	5 (1+2)	1.66 (0+1)

Table No.16-C: Nature of communication in connection with educational matters

S No.	Nature of relationship	Age-group 36-50 age-group Languages (Always) (In percentages)			Languages (Often) (In percentages)			Languages (Occasionally) (In percentages)		
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
1	Grandfather	76.27 (31+14)	-	15.25 (6+3)	1 69 (1+0)	1 69 (1+0)	-	-	1.69 (0+1)	3 38 (1+1)
2	Grand mother	76 27 (31+14)	-	15.25 (6+3)	1 69 (1+0)	1.69 (0+1)	-	-	1.69 (0+1)	3.38 (1+1)
3	Mother	59 32 (27+8)	1 69 (1+0)	15.25 (5+4)	6 77 (1+3)	1 69 (1+0)	10.16 (4+2)	-	1.69 (0+1)	3 38 (1+1)
4	Father	59 32 (27+8)	1 69 (1+0)	15 25 (5+4)	6.77 (1+3)	1.69 (1+0)	10 16 (4+2)	-	1.69 (0+1)	3 38 (1+1)
5	Other relatives	45 76 (17+10)	16.94 (10+0)	20.33 (7+5)	6 77 (3+1)	5.08 (2+2)	3 38 (1+1)	-	-	-
6.	Children	22 03 (9+4)	11 86 (5+2)	15.25 (5+4)	11.86 (5+2)	13.55 (5+3)	13.55 (5+3)	6.77 (3+1)	5.08 (3+0)	-

Table No.16-D: Nature of *communication* in connection with educational matters

S. No.	Nature of relationship	Age-group *51 and above age-group* Languages (Always) (In percentages)			Languages (Often) (In percentages)			Languages (Occasionally) (In percentages)		
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
1.	Grandfather	83.05 (34+15)	-	6.77 (2+2)	-	1.69 (1+0)	1.69 (1+0)	-	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
2.	Grand mother	83.05 (34+15)	-	6.77 (2+2)	-	1.69 (1+0)	1.69 (1+0)	-	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
3.	Mother	54.23 (22+10)	-	13.55 (6+2)	11.56 (4+3)	1.69 (1+0)	11.56 (5+2)	-	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
4.	Father	54.23 (22+10)	-	13.55 (6+2)	11.56 (4+3)	1.69 (1+0)	11.56 (5+2)	-	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
5.	Other relatives	61.01 (25+11)	-	22 (8+5)	5.08 (2+1)	1.69 (1+0)	3.38 (2+0)	-	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
6.	Children	33.89 (16+4)	-	8.47 (3+2)	10.16 (5+1)	18.64 (7+4)	13.55 (4+4)	3.38 (1+1)	13.55 (4+2)	1.69 (0+1)

Table No.17: Communication of matters through writing letters

S. No.	Age-Groups	Kinds of people	Languages: Tamil (In percentages)	Malayalam (In percentages)	Tamil and Malayalam (In percentages)	No other languages (In percentages)
1.	15-25 age-group	Relatives	52.63 (14+16)	21 (7+5)	-	26.31 (7+8)
		Friends	52.63 (14+16)	21 (7+5)	-	26.31 (7+8)
		Others	45.61 (13+13)	21 (7+5)	-	33.33 (8+11)
2.	26-35 age-group	Relatives	35 (11+10)	26.66 (7+9)	-	38.33 (10+13)
		Friends	36.66 (11+11)	25 (7+8)	-	38.33 (10+13)
		Others	31.66 (8+11)	21.66 (5+8)	-	46.66 (15+13)
3.	36-50 age-group	Relatives	33.89 (17+3)	22.03 (10+3)	1.69 (1+0)	42.37 (12+13)
		Friends	33.89 (17+3)	20.33 (10+2)	1.69 (1+0)	44.06 (12+14)
		Others	32.2 (16+3)	16.94 (8+2)	1.69 (1+0)	49.15 (15+14)
4.	51 and above age-group	Relatives	22 (10+3)	10+16 (5+1)	-	67.79 (25+15)
		Friends	18.64 (8+3)	11.86 (6+1)	1.69 (1+0)	67.79 (25+15)
		Others	5.08 (0+3)	8.47 (4+1)	-	86.44 (36.15)

Table No.18: Communication of matters by translation

S. No.	Age-Groups	Languages (In percentages)						
		Kani Tamil	Kani Malayalam	Kani English	Tamil Malayalam	Tamil Kani	Malayalam Kani Malayalam	Kani Tamil and
1.	15-25 age group	40.35 (7+16)	12.28 (4+3)	-	22.8 (8+5)	3.5 (2+0)	3.5 (2+0)	17.54 (5+5)
2.	26-35 age group	55 (16+17)	35 (10+11)	-	10 (2+4)	-	-	-
3.	36-50 age group	32.2 (14+5)	20.33 (9+3)	1.69 (1+0)	25.42 (12+3)	-	-	20.33 (4+8)
4.	51 and above age group	27.11 (11+5)	23.72 (8+6)	-	22.03 (8+5)	-	-	27.1 (13+3)

Table No.19 Languages spoken at the time of meeting their own people (Tribal people)

S. No	Situations	Languages	Age-Groups 15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1	Ordinary situation	Kani	63.15 (15+21)	68.33 (17+19)	59.32 (22+13)	72.88 (29+14)
		Tamil	3.5 (1+1)	8.33 (3+2)	1.69 (1+0)	10.16 (5+1)
		Malayalam	26.3 (10+5)	31.66 (8+11)	30.5 (12+6)	16.94 (6+4)
		Kani and Tamil	7.01 (2+2)	-	8.47 (5+0)	-
		Tamil and Malayalam	-	-	-	-
2.	Official situation	Kani	19.29 (4+7)	30 (8+10)	23.72 (8+6)	33.89 (12+8)
		Tamil	40.35 (16+7)	41.66 (12+13)	35.5 (15+6)	35.5 (15+6)
		Malayalam	40.35 (8+15)	28.33 (8 +9)	37.28 (15+7)	30.5 (13+5)
		Kani and Tamil	-	-	-	-
		Tamil and Malayalam	-	-	3.38 (2+0)	-

Table No.20 Solving problems among Kanis

S. No.	Ways	Age-Groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Through Muttukkani	36.8 (9+12)	28.33 (6+11)	27.11 (9+7)	57.62 (20+14)
2.	Through court	-	25 (13+2)	10 16 (6+0)	3.38 (2+0)
3.	Leaving the matter as it is	63.15 (19+17)	46.66 (9+19)	62.71 (25+12)	38.98 (18+5)

Table No.21 Language utility at the time of settling matters through Muttukkani

S. No.	Age-groups	Languages (In percentages)					
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Kani and Malayalam	Tamil and Malayalam
1.	15-25 age group	45.61 (14+12)	-	43.85 (10+15)	8.77 (3+2)	-	1.75 (1+0)
2.	26-35 age group	55 (17+16)	-	31.66 (8+11)	13.33 (3+5)	-	-
3.	36-50 age group	-	77.96 (31+15)	16.94 (6+4)	3.38 (2+0)	-	1.69 (1+0)
4.	51 and above age group	89.83 (36+17)	1.69 (1+0)	8.47 (3+2)	-	-	-

Table no.22: Languages use in the panchayat meetings

S. No.	Age-Groups	Languages				
		Kani (In percentages)	Tamil (In percentages)	Malayalam (In percentages)	Kani and Tamil (In percentages)	Tamil and Malayalam (In precentages)
1.	15-25 age group	56.14 (13+19)	1.75 (1+0)	28.07 (11+5)	14 (3+5)	-
2.	26-35 age group	56.66 (15+19)	-	31.66 (8+11)	11.66 (5+2)	-
3.	36-50 age group	67.7 (27+13)	-	30.5 (12+6)	1.69 (1+0)	-
4.	51 and above age group	72.88 (31+12)	1.69 (0+1)	23.72 (8+6)	-	1.69 (1+0)

Table No.23: Language use in the action committees

S.No.	Age-groups	Languages			
		Kani (In percentages)	Tamil (In percentages)	Malayalam (In percentages)	Kani and Tamil (In percentages)
1.	15-25 age group	57.89 (13+20)	-	28.07 (11+5)	14.03 (4+4)
2.	26-35 age group	58.33 (16+19)	-	31.66 (8+11)	10 (4+2)
3.	36-50 age group	61 (24+12)	1.69 (1+0)	32.2 (12+7)	5.08 (3+0)
4.	51 and above age group	71.18 (29+13)	-	28.8 (11+6)	-

Table No.24: Language utility in circulars for sangam members

S.No.	Languages	Age-Groups 15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Tamil	98.24 (28+28)	-	100 (40+19)	98.3 (39+19)
2.	Malayalam	1.75 (0+1)	-	-	1.69 (1+0)
3.	Tamil and Malayalam	-	100 (28+32)	-	-

Table No.25: Opinions about the language domination in a particular area

S. No.	Opinions	Age-Groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Wrong to say	57.89 (17+16)	53.33 (13+19)	49.15 (20+9)	59.32 (26+9)
2.	Nothing wrong to say	28.07 (9+7)	38.33 (13+10)	42.37 (17+8)	27.11 (11+5)
3.	No opinion	14.03 (2+6)	8.33 (2+3)	8.47 (3+2)	13.55 (3+5)

Table No.26: Opinion about common language

S. No.	Opinion about common language	Age groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 an above age group (In percentages)
1.	Kani	-	-	1.69 (1+0)	-
2.	Tamil	100 (28+29)	98.33 (28+31)	98.3 (39+19)	100 (40+19)
3.	Malayalam	-	1.66 (0+1)	-	-

Table No.27: Reasons for the selection of common language

S. No.	Reasons	Age-groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Chance for employment	66.66 (16+22)	63.33 (16+22)	74.5 (30+14)	74.57 (32+12)
2.	Getting respect from the society	1.75 (1+0)	6.66 (4+0)	8.47 (5+0)	5.08 (1+2)
3.	Creation of national integration	28.07 (10+6)	15 (3+6)	8.47 (2+3)	15.25 (5+4)
4.	Chance for close movement in the society	3.5 (1+1)	15 (5+4)	8.47 (3+2)	5.08 (2+1)

Table No.28: Reasons for speaking other languages

S. No.	Reasons	Age-Groups			
		15-25 age-group (In percentages)	26-35 age-group (In percentages)	36-50 age-group (In percentages)	51 and above age-group (In percentages)
1.	Getting special respect in the society	43.85 (13+12)	26.66 (10+6)	30.5 (12+6)	38.98 (17+6)
2.	Getting jobs	21.05 (5+7)	18.33 (5+6)	22 (9+4)	23.62 (7+7)
3.	Getting chance for mingling with others	15.78 (5+4)	33.33 (7+13)	30.5 (11+7)	27.12 (11+5)
4.	Building national integration	19.29 (5+6)	21.66 (6+7)	16.94 (8+2)	10.16 (5+1)

Table No.29: Language use with police officials

S. No.	Age Groups	Languages used at the time of giving complaints (In percentages)				Languages used at the time of police enquiry (In percentages)				
		Tamil	Malayalam	Tamil and Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kanı and Tamil	Tamil and Malayalam	Kanı, Tamil and Malayalam
1	15-25 age group	92.98 (26+27)	7.01 (2+2)	-	3.5 (1+1)	89.47 (25+26)	7.01 (2+2)	-	-	-
2.	26-35 age group	95 (28+29)	5 (0+3)	-	15 (4+5)	51.66 (14+17)	31.66 (9+10)	1.66 (1+0)	-	-
3.	36-50 age group	94.91 (37+19)	5.08 (3+0)	-	16.9 (4+6)	42 3 (21+4)	37.2 (14+8)	-	1.69 (0+1)	1.69 (1+0)
4.	51 and above age group	88.1 (35+17)	10.16 (4+2)	1.69 (1+0)	18.64 (5+6)	42.37 (19+6)	35 29 (15+6)	-	3 38 (1+1)	-

Table No.30-A: Language use in judiciary

S. No.	Age-Groups	Languages used in giving complaints with lawyers for getting justice in the court (In percentages)					Languages used at the time of strikes and processions in connection with matters regarding justice (In percentages)			
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Tamil and Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Tamil and Malayalam
1.	15-25 age group	-	89.47 (25+26)	8.77 (2+3)	-	1.75 (1+0)	-	91.22 (22+22)	7.01 (2+2)	1.75 (0+1)
2.	26-35 age group	3.33 (1+1)	85 (26+25)	10 (1+5)	1.66 (0+1)	-	1.66 (1+0)	86.66 (24+28)	11.66 (3+4)	-
3.	36-50 age group	-	77.96 (31+15)	16.94 (6+4)	3.38 (2+0)	1.69 (1+0)	-	86 44 (35+16)	13.55 (5+3)	-
4.	51 and above age group	4.88 (0+2)	79.66 (32+15)	11.86 (5+2)	-	5.08 (3+0)	1.69 (0+1)	88.13 (35+17)	10.16 (5+1)	-

Table No.30-B: Language use in judiciary

S No.	Age-groups	Languages used in demand cards regarding justices at the time of procession (In percentages)			Languages: Languages used for writing complaints for booking suit in (In percentages)		Languages used at the time of reply when the lawyer or the judge makes enquiry (In percentages)				
		Tamil	Malayalam	Tamil and Malayalam	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Tamil and Malayalam
1.	15-25 age group	100 (28+29)	-	-	92.98 (26+27)	7.01 (2+2)	1.75 (1+0)	92.22 (25+27)	7.01 (2+2)	-	-
2.	26-35 age group	100 (28+32)	-	-	95 (27+30)	5 (1+2)	15 (4+5)	56.66 (14+20)	26.66 (9+7)	1.66 (1+0)	-
3.	36-50 age group	98.3 (39+19)	-	1.69 (1+0)	94.91 (37+19)	5.08 (3+0)	13.5 (4+4)	45.76 (21+6)	38.98 (14+9)	1.69 (1+0)	-
4.	51 and above age group	96.61 (38+19)	3.38 (2+0)	-	91.52 (36+18)	8.47 (4+1)	15.25 (3+6)	40.67 (18+6)	38.67 (17+6)	-	5.08 (2+1)

Table No.31: Nature of political activities

S. No.	Interest of political activities	Age-Group			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Party member	21 (7+5)	23.33 (10+4)	25.42 (15+0)	22 (11+2)
2.	Party sympathiser	47.36 (16+11)	33.33 (8+12)	42.37 (16+9)	28.8 (13+4)
3.	No involvement	31.57 (5+13)	43.33 (10+16)	32.2 (9+10)	49.15 (16+13)

Table No.32: Language use in political meetings while conducting among themselves and others

S. No.	Age-Groups	Languages: Languages used in political meetings among themselves					Languages used in Political Meetings among others		
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Kani and Malayalam	Tamil	Malayalam	Tamil and Malayalam
		(In percentages)					(In percentages)		
1.	15-25 age group	5.26 (2+1)	22.8 (9+4)	19.29 (7+4)	35.08 (10+10)	-	85.96 (23+26)	12.28 (4+3)	1.75 (1+0)
2.	26-35 age group	40 (14+10)	18.33 (4+7)	30 (6+12)	11.66 (4+3)	-	75 (25+20)	13.33 (2+6)	11.66 (1+6)
3.	36-50 age group	64.4 (24+14)	16.94 (7+3)	15.25 (7+2)	1.69 (1+0)	1.69 (1+0)	57.62 (24+10)	38.98 (15+8)	3.38 (1+1)
4.	51 and above age group	50.84 (20+10)	-	20.33 (10+2)	28.81 (10+7)	-	50.84 (20+10)	35.59 (14+7)	13.55 (6+2)

Table No.33: Language use by the politicians while conducting meetings among Kanis

S.No.	Age-groups	Languages (In percentages)				
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Tamil and Malayalam
1.	15-25 age group	-	80.7 (25+21)	15.78 (2+7)	-	3.5 (1+1)
2.	26-35 age group	-	81.66 (24+25)	6.66 (1+3)	5 (1+2)	6.66 (2+2)
3.	36-50 age group	1.69 (1+0)	91.52 (37+17)	5.08 (2+1)	-	1.69 (0+1)
4.	51 and above age group	-	93.22 (37+18)	3.38 (2+0)	-	3.38 (1+1)

Table No.34: Language use by the Kani politicians with their party Kani politicians and non-Kani politicians

S.No.	Age-groups	Languages								
		Languages used with their party Kani politicians				Languages used with their party non-Kani politicians				
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Tamil and
		(In percentages)				(In percentages)				
1.	15-25 age group	35.08 (7+13)	17.54 (6+4)	33.33 (11+8)	14.03 (4+4)	-	68.42 (21+18)	31.57 (7+11)	-	-
2.	26-35 age group	56.66 (17+17)	6.66 (1+3)	33.33 (8+12)	3.33 (2+0)	1.66 (0+1)	63.33 (21+17)	35 (7+14)	-	-
3.	36-50 age group	52.54 (19+12)	5.08 (3+0)	37.28 (15+7)	5.08 (3+0)	45.76 (17+10)	5.08 (3+0)	44.06 (17+9)	5.08 (3+0)	-
4.	51 and above age group	50.84 (21+9)	6.77 (3+1)	42.37 (16+9)	-	3.38 (1+1)	50.84 (22+8)	40.67 (16+8)	1.69 (0+1)	3.38 (1+1)

Table No.35A: Language use in the markets and shops

Sl. No.	Age Groups	Languages used in the market in general (In percentages)					Languages used with the Kani merchants (In percentages)				Languages used by the Kani merchants (In percentages)				
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Tamil and Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Tamil and Malayalam
1.	15-25 age group	8.77 (3+2)	66.66 (18+20)	24.56 (7+7)	-	-	52.63 (12+18)	7.01 (3+1)	26.31 (9+6)	14.03 (4+4)	50.87 (11+18)	3.5 (1+1)	29.82 (11+6)	15.78 (5+4)	-
2.	26-35 age group	8.33 (1+4)	56.66 (17+17)	30 (8+10)	1.66 (1+0)	3.33 (1+1)	60 (17+19)	1.66 (1+0)	31.66 (8+11)	6.66 (2+2)	55 (16+17)	6.66 (2+2)	30 (8+10)	6.66 (2+2)	1.66 (0+1)
3.	36-50 age group	11.85 (4+3)	37.28 (17+5)	42.37 (16+9)	5.08 (2+1)	3.38 (1+1)	61 (23+13)	1.69 (1+0)	30.5 (12+6)	6.77 (4+0)	59.32 (23+12)	3.38 (2+0)	30.5 (11+7)	6.77 (4+0)	-
4.	51 and above age group	22 (8+5)	27.11 (11+5)	42.37 (18+7)	3.38 (1+1)	5.08 (2+1)	84.74 (33+17)	-	15.25 (7+2)	-	74.57 (29+15)	5.08 (3+0)	16.94 (7+3)	-	3.38 (1+1)

Table No. 35-B: Language use in the markets and shops

S. No.	Age Groups	Languages used by the non-Kani merchants (In percentages)				Languages used with the non-Kani merchants (In percentages)				
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Tamil and Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani and Tamil	Tamil and Malayalam
1.	15-25 age group	-	92.98 (25+28)	1.75 (1+0)	5.26 (2+1)	-	89.47 (25+26)	7.01 (1+3)	-	3.5 (2+0)
2.	26-35 age group	-	86.66 (23+29)	5 (2+1)	8.33 (3+2)	1.66 (0+1)	73.33 (21+23)	16.66 (4+6)	-	8.33 (3+2)
3.	36-50 age group	-	84.74 (34+16)	8.47 (3+2)	6.77 (3+1)	-	69.49 (28+13)	23.72 (9+5)	1.69 (1+0)	5.08 (2+1)
4.	51 and above age group	1.69 (0+1)	86.44 (35+16)	6.77 (3+1)	5.08 (2+1)	8.47 (3+2)	54.23 (23+9)	33.89 (13+7)	-	3.38 (1+1)

Table No.36: Willing languages through cultural programmes to be conducted in radio an T.V.

S. No.	Languages	Age-Groups 15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Kani	3.5 (2+0)	8.33 (2+3)	8.47 (4+1)	10.16 (4+2)
2.	Tamil	64.91 (17+20)	68.33 (20+21)	45.76 (17+10)	66.1 (25+14)
3.	Malayalam	15.78 (5+4)	10 (2+4)	23.72 (8+6)	18.64 (8+3)
4.	Kani and Tamil	8.77 (2+3)	3.33 (2+0)	5.08 (3+0)	-
5.	Tamil and Malayalam	7.01 (2+2)	10 (2+4)	16.94 (8+2)	5.08 (3+0)

Table No.37: Languages for writing and reading

S.No.	Languages	Age-groups			
		15-25 age group for reading and writing (In percentages)	26-35 age group for reading and writing (In percentages)	36-50 age group for reading and writing (In percentages)	51 and age-group for reading and writing (In percentages)
1.	Tamil	84.2 (23+25)	86.66 (27+25)	84.74 (33+17)	96.6 (38+19)
2.	Malayalam	15.78 (5+4)	13.33 (1+7)	15 25 (7+2)	3.38 (2+0)

Table No.38: Scripts of known languages for writing and reading

S. No.	Known languages	Age-groups: 15-25 age group Reading (In percentages)	15-25 age group Writing (In percentages)	26-35 age group Reading (In percentages)	26-35 age group Writing (In percentages)	36-50 age group Reading (In percentages)	36-50 age group Writing (In percentages)	51 and above age group Reading (In percentages)	51 and above age group Writing (In percentages)
1.	Tamil	31.52 (8+10)	26.31 (8+7)	16.66 (7+3)	15 (6+3)	8.47 (5+0)	10.16 (5+1)	10.16 (4+2)	10.16 (5+1)
2.	Malayalam	3.5 (0+2)	5.26 (1+2)	13.33 (3+5)	21.16 (6+7)	3.38 (1+1)	16.94 (8+2)	8.47 (5+0)	11.86 (6+1)
3.	Tamil and Malayalam	3.5 (2+0)	-	10.00 (3+3)	-	20.33 (9+3)	-	10.16 (5+1)	-
4.	Tamil and English	21.05 (5+7)	21 (5+7)	15 (3+6)	13.33 (2+6)	8.47 (4+1)	10.16 (4+2)	1.69 (1+0)	1.69 (1+0)
5.	Malayalam and English	8.77 (2+3)	15.78 (5+4)	3.33 (0+2)	10 (3+3)	1.69 (1+0)	3.38 (1+1)	-	-
6.	Tamil, Malayalam and English	10.52 (5+1)	3.5 (2+0)	3.33 (1+1)	-	5.08 (1+2)	1.69 (1+0)	-	-
7.	Tamil, Malayalam, English and Hindi	-	-	-	-	1.69 (1+0)	1.69 (1+0)	-	-
8.	No knowledge of other languages	21.05 (6+6)	28.07 (7+9)	38.33 (11+12)	40 (11+13)	50.84 (18+12)	55.93 (20+13)	69.49 (25+16)	76.27 (28+17)

Table No.39: Languages known for the reading habit of newspapers and journals

S. No.	Nature of reading habit	Languages	Age-groups: 15-25 age group (In percentages)		26-35 age group (In percentages)		36-50 age group (In percentages)		51 and above age group (In percentages)	
1.	Newspapers	Tamil	21.05	(9+3)	18.33	(6+5)	15.25	(7+2)	13.55	(7+1)
		Malayalam	8.77	(3+2)	3.33	(1+1)	8.47	(5+0)	10.16	(5+1)
		Tamil and Malayalam	14.03	(7+1)	8.33	(2+3)	11.86	(6+1)		
			*(56.14	(9+23))	(70	(19+23))	(64.4	(22.16))	(76.27	(28+17))
2.	Journals	Tamil	28.07	(10+6)	18.3	(5+6)	15.25	(6+3)	3.38	(2+0)
		Malayalam	17.54	(6+4)	10	(2+4)	8.47	(5+0)	5.08	(3+0)
		Tamil and Malayalam	3.5	(2+0)	-		3.38	(2+0)	-	
			* (50.87	(10+19))	(71.66	(21+22))	(72.88	(27+16))	(91+52	(35+19))

* Statistics given in the square brakets denote the Kanis who do not have the habit of reading newspapers and journals.

Table No.40: Expectation of using Kani language in govt.offices

S.No.	Age-groups	Willing to use Kani language (In percentages)	Not willing to use Kani language (In percentages)	No opinion (In percentages)
1.	15-25 age group	50.87 (18+11)	38.59 (9+13)	10.52 (1+5)
2.	26-35 age group	53.33 (13+19)	28.33 (8+9)	18.33 (7+4)
3.	36-50 age group	69.49 (30+11)	22.03 (9+4)	8.47 (1+4)
4.	51 and above age group	47.45 (20+8)	42.37 (15+10)	10.16 (5+1)

Table No.41: Reasons for not having literature and grammar in Kani

S.No.	Age groups	Reasons			
		No full fledged language features (In percentages)	No scripts (In percentages)	No proper writers (In percentages)	No proper devotion (In percentages)
1.	15-25 age group	24.56 (8+6)	43.85 (10+15)	17.54 (6+4)	14.03 (4+4)
2.	26-35 age group	16.66 (3+7)	36.66 (13+9)	31.66 (7+12)	[illegible] (5+4)
3.	36-50 age group	11.86 (3+4)	44.06 (18+8)	27.11 (11+5)	16.94 (8+2)
4.	51 and above age group	25.42 (10+5)	20.33 (7+5)	40.67 (18+6)	13.55 (5+3)

Table No.42: Opinion about the creation of scripts

S. No.	Nature of creation of scripts	Age groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Regional language basis	80.70 (21+25)	85 (23+28)	71.19 (26+16)	72.88 (28+15)
2.	New type of scripts	19.29 (7+4)	15 (5+4)	28.81 (14+3)	27.11 (12+4)

Table No.43: Steps for developing Kani language if it is made as the medium of instruction language

S. No.	Steps to be taken for development	Age groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age groups (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Sending children to school (their own children)	78.94 (20+25)	70 (17+25)	52.54 (18+13)	37.28 (14+8)
2.	Sending others children to´the school	10.52 (2+4)	16.66 (6+4)	40.67 (19+5)	50.84 (20+10)
3.	Giving financial help	-	-	1.69 (1+0)	1.69 (1+0)
4.	Taking self-interest	1.75 (1+0)	-	5.08 (2+1)	-
5.	Trying to get government's financial help and doing the needful	8.77 (5+0)	13.33 (5+3)	-	10.16 (5+1)

Table No.44: Individual's involvement for Kani language's development

S.No.	Nature of involvement	Age groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age groups (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Taking active part	85.96 (24+25)	81.66 (23+26)	83.05 (32+17)	89.83 (38+15)
2.	Participation in the programme	10.52 (2+4)	10 (3+3)	10.16 (4+2)	5.08 (1+2)
3.	Giving subscription	3.5 (2+0)	8.33 (2+3)	6.77 (4+0)	5.08 (1+2)

Table No.45: Expectations regarding language development

S. No.	Agegroups	Expectations			
		Standardisation of scripts (In percentages)	Reformation in scripts (In percentages)	Standardisation of language (In percentages)	Increse in language utility (In percentages)
1.	15-25 age group	10.52 (2+4)	49.12 (11+17)	1.75 (1+0)	38.59 (14+8)
2.	26-35 age group	3.33 (2+0)	43.33 (10+16)	5 (1+2)	48.33 (15+14)
3.	36-50 age group	3.38 (2+0)	55.93 (16+17)	6.77 (2+2)	33.89 (20+0)
4.	51 and above age group	10.16 (6+0)	32.2 (12+7)	15.25 (6+3)	42.37 (16+9)

Table No.46: Opinions about the establishment of Kani language association

S.No.	Opinions	Age groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age (In percentages)
1.	Willing	50.8 (19+10)	60 (17+19)	62.71 (25+12)	57.62 (25+9)
2.	Not willing	29.82 (4+13)	23.33 (7+7)	23.72 (11+3)	18.64 (7+4)
3.	No opinion	19.29 (5+6)	16.66 (4+6)	13.55 (4+4)	23.72 (8+6)

Table No.47: Opinions about the contact of other language associations

S. No.	Opinions	Age groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (in percentages)
1.	Willing	94.73 (27+27)	83.33 (26+24)	89.83 (36+19)	83 (33+16)
2.	Not willing	1.75 (1+0)	6.66 (1+3)	3.38 (2+0)	-
3.	No opinion	3.5 (0+2)	10 (1+5)	3.38 (2+0)	16.94 (7+3)

Table No.48: Motives for contact with other language associations

S. No.	Motives	Age groups				
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)	
1.	Making development in the mother tongue	80.7	76.66 (25+21)	50.84 (23+23)	50.84 (28+8)	(19+11)
2.	Getting honour	7.01 (2+2)	5 (3+0)	5.08 (2+1)	8.47 (3+2)	
3.	Chances for knowing the culture of other language speakers	1.75 (0+1)	8.33 (0+5)	32.2 (11+8)	37.28 (17+5)	
4.	Knowing the abilities of literature and grammer of other language speakers	7.01 (1+3)	6.66 (1+3)	6.77 (3+1)	3.38 (1+1)	
5.	Political compulsion	3.5 (0+2)	3.33 (1+1)	5.08 (2+1)	-	

Table No.49: Opinions about the interference of other languages into Kani language

S.No	Opinions	Age groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Willing	80.7 (23+23)	75 (22+23)	89.83 (38+15)	86.44 (35+16)
2.	Not willing	14.03 (4+4)	16.66 (4+6)	6.77 (2+2)	6.77 (3+1)
3.	No opinion	5.26 (1+2)	8.33 (2+3)	3.38 (0+2)	6.77 (2+2)

Table No.50: Opinions about the development of Kani due to the interference of other languages

S. No.	Opinions	Age-Groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Growth in the literature and grammar	15.78 (3+6)	16.66 (6+4)	20.33 (8+4)	5.77 (1+3)
2.	Growth in the lexical items	19.29 (5+6)	23.33 (8+6)	28.81 (13+4)	11.86 (4+3)
3.	Chance for developing other cultures	40.35 (12+11)	36.66 (10+12)	18.64 (7+4)	49.15 (22+7)
4.	Increasing of science and technological knowledges	-	1.66 (0+1)	3.38 (1+1)	-
5.	Chance for mingling with other people	17.54 (7+3)	18.33 (4+7)	25.42 (10+5)	28.81 (12+5)
6.	Other reasons, if any (Ability in administration)	7.01 (1+3)	3.33 (0+2)	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)

Table no.51: Opinions for the publication of newspapers/journals in Kani language

S. No.	Age groups	Opinions about the kinds of publication of journals (In percentages)					
		Daily newspaper	Weekly magazine	Fortnightly magazine	Monthly magazine	Quarterly journal	Half yearly journal
1.	15-25 age group	43.85 (12+13)	26.31 (6+9)	21.05 (5+7)	1.75 (1+0)	5.26 (3+0)	1.76 (1+0)
2.	26-35 age group	40 (10+14)	26.66 (10+6)	16.66 (5+5)	1 66 (1+0)	10 (2+4)	6 (0+3)
3.	36-50 age group	35.59 (15+6)	38.98 (15+8)	16.94 (7+3)	5.08 (2+1)	1.69 (0+1)	1.68 (1+0)
4.	51 and above age group	16.94 (8+2)	42.37 (19+6)	25.42 (8+7)	6.77 (2+2)	5.08 (2+1)	3.38 (1+1)

Table No.52: Expectations about the programmes in radios/TVs for Kani language development

S. No.	Age groups	Nature of mass media							
		Radio (programme) (In percentages)				T.V. (programme) (In percentages)			
		Script	Grammar	Literature	Other feature if any	Script	Grammar	Literature	Other feature if any
1.	15-25 age group	19.29 (5+6)	8.77 (3+2)	71.92 (20+21)	-	64.94 (20+17)	7.01 (3+1)	24.56 (4+10)	3.1 (1+1)
2.	26-35 age group	13.33 (4+4)	8.33 (3+2)	76.66 (20+26)	1.69 (1+0)	68.33 (20+21)	11.66 (1+6)	16.66 (7+3)	3.33 (0+2)
3.	36-50 age group	6.77 (2+2)	3.38 (1+1)	88.13 (36+16)	1.69 (1+0)	55.93 (27+6)	16.94 (4+6)	55.93 (7+4)	8.47 (2+3)
4.	51 and above age group	15.25 (7+2)	6.77 (2+2)	74.77 (30+14)	3.38 (1+1)	79.66 (31+16)	13.55 (6+2)	5.08 (2+1)	1.69 (1+0)

Table No.53: Reasons for the dropouts

S.No.	Reasons	Age groups 15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Poverty	45.61 (16+10)	40 (10+14)	33.89 (12+8)	33.89 (11+9)
2.	Distance of the institution	19.29 (5+6)	16.66 (6+4)	28.81 (13+4)	28.81 (12+5)
3.	Inability to understand the teaching	10.52 (3+3)	8.33 (3+2)	18.64 (7+4)	15.25 (7+2)
4.	Fear about the teacher	7.07 (1+3)	15 (4+5)	10.16 (4+2)	11.86 (5+2)
5.	Non availability of transportation	8.77 (2+3)	15 (4+5)	5.08 (2+1)	5.08 (3+0)
6.	Frustration of not getting job opportunities to the seniors	8.77 (1+4)	5 (1+2)	3.38 (2+0)	5.08 (2+1)

Table No.53-A: Dropout position of Kani children in GTR schools

Name of the school	Classes	Students at the beginning of the year			Students at the end of the year			Dropout position (In percentages)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
GTR Higher secondary school, Pechiparai, Kanyakumari District.	6th std.	24	16	40	20	14	34	15.00
	7th std.	18	14	32	15	12	27	15.63
	8th std.	20	17	37	16	14	30	18.92
	9th std.	17	11	28	16	8	24	14.29
	10th std.	26	19	45	24	14	38	15.56
	Plus two	30	22	52	25	19	44	15.38
GTR Higher Secondary school, Pathukani, Kanyakumari District	6th std.	23	12	35	21	10	31	11.42
	7th std.	20	10	30	17	8	25	16.67
	8th std.	24	16	40	21	15	36	10.00
	9th std.	20	12	32	17	10	27	15.63
	10th std.	24	16	40	22	14	36	10.00
	Plus two	28	17	45	25	15	40	11.11

(cont.)

(Table 53-A cont.)

Name of the school	Classes	Students at the beginning of the year			Students at the end of the year			Dropout position (In percentages)
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
GTR Primary school	1st std.	20	15	35	19	14	33	5.71
Manalodai	2nd std.	19	13	32	18	11	29	9.38
Kanyakumari District	3rd std.	20	12	32	17	11	28	12.50
	4th std.	21	14	35	18	12	30	14.29
	5th std.	24	13	37	20	11	33	10.81
GTR Middle school	1st std.	18	12	30	16	10	26	13.33
Agasthiar Nagar	2nd std.	20	12	32	19	11	30	6.25
Tirunelveli-Kattabomman	3rd std	17	13	30	15	12	27	10.00
District	4th std.	20	15	35	19	14	33	5.71
	5th std.	18	14	32	17	13	30	6.25
	6th std.	21	16	37	19	15	34	8.11
	7th std.	18	12	30	16	10	26	13.33
	8th std.	20	10	30	19	9	28	6.67

Table No.53-B: Dropout position of Kani children in Non-GTR schools

Name of the school	Classes	Total students at the begin-ning of the year	Total students in the classes at the end of the year	Among the total students, Kani students at the beginning of the year			Among the students total Kani students at the end of the year			Dropout position (In percentage)	
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	In general	Kani students
Govt.Middle	1st std.	81	69	9	6	15	5	5	10	14.81	33.33
School,	2nd std.	78	70	12	6	18	9	4	13	7.89	27.77
Vazhayathuvayal	3td std.	68	62	7	5	12	5	4	9	8.82	25.00
Kanyakumari Dist.	4th std.	61	55	13	7	20	10	5	15	9.84	25.00
	5th std.	54	48	9	7	16	5	5	10	11.11	37.50
	6th std.	52	48	7	5	12	5	3	8	7.69	33.30
	7th std.	46	41	10	5	15	6	4	10	10.87	33.30
	8th std.	60	52	12	8	20	8	7	15	13.33	25.00
Govt. Primary	1st std.	60	54	7	5	12	4	4	8	10.00	33.30
School, Udaiyadi,	2nd std.	58	54	9	6	15	6	5	11	6.90	26.67
Kanyakumari Dist.	3rd std.	54	49	6	4	10	5	2	7	9.23	30.00
	4th std.	56	50	6	5	11	5	4	9	10.71	18.18
	5th std.	48	44	7	5	12	6	4	10	8.33	16.67

Table 53-B cont..

Name of the school	Classes	Total students at the begin-ning of the year	Total students in the classes at the end of the year	Among the total students, Kani students at the beginning of the year			Among the students total Kani students at the end of the year			Dropout position (In percentages)	
				Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	In general	Kani students
Govt.Primary	1st std.	52	48	6	4	10	4	3	7	7.70	30.00
School,	2nd std.	49	44	5	3	8	3	3	6	8.16	25.00
Chithiramcode,	3rd std.	55	52	5	6	11	4	4	8	5.45	27.27
Kanyakumari	4th std.	51	48	5	7	12	3	7	10	5.88	16.67
District.	5th std.	52	50	6	2	8	5	2	7	3.85	12.50
Govt.Primary	1st std.	50	44	9	6	15	6	5	11	12.00	26.67
School,	2nd std.	48	43	5	7	12	4	5	9	10.42	25.00
Orunuramvayal,	3rd std.	47	41	7	7	14	4	6	10	12.77	28.57
Kanyakumari	4th std.	48	45	6	5	11	4	5	9	6.25	18.18
District.	5th std.	46	42	4	5	9	3	3	6	8.70	33.33

Table No.54: Awareness of incentives motivated

Sl.	Nature of incentives	Age groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Free education	40.35 (12+11)	38.33 (11+12)	42.37 (18+7)	20.33 (7+5)
2.	Quota system in education	22.88 (7+6)	21.66 (6+7)	13.55 (5+3)	33.83 (15+5)
3.	Scholarship	17.54 (4+6)	23.33 (5+9)	33.83 (12.8)	33.83 (15+5)
4.	Concession in the age limit for education and employment opportunities	19.29 (5+6)	16.66 (6+4)	10.16 (5+1)	11.86 (3+4)

Table No.55: Motivations of Kani children's education

S.No.	Reasons for the motivations	In favour of (out of 250 children)
1.	On seeing the going of the non-tribal children to school	6.4 (10+6)
2.	Attraction of the teaching techniques of the teachers	8 (12+8)
3.	Getting scholarship amount	26.4 (40+26)
4.	Quota system in education and employment opportunities	30.8 (50+27)
5.	Free education	14.0 (20+15)
6.	Residential facilities with free food	14.4 (18+18)

Table No.56: Teachers attitudes towards the tribal education

S. No.	Attitudes	Nature of expectation (out of 35 teachers)			
		1	2	3	4
1.	Knowledge of tribal children	Good	Moderate 77.14%	Not in proper 22.85%	Any other opinion -
2.	Particular tribal community teacher	Necessary 28.57%	Not necessary 34.28%	Any other Opinion 37.14%	--
3.	Other language teacher	Necessary 34.28%	Not necessary 37.14%	Any other opinion	--
4.	Medium of instruction language	Particular tribal language	Regional language 100%	Mixture of regional and particular tribal language	Any other opinion --
5.	If the teacher belongs to other language group, training should be given in the particular tribal language	Necessary 100%	Not necessary	Any other opinion	--

Table No.57: Tribal parent's attitude to their children's education

S. No.	Attitudes	Age groups 15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Expecting their children to study as the non-tribal children do	100 (28+29)	100 (28+32)	100 (40+19)	100 (40+49)
2.	Establishment of schools from LKG class to 5th std. in the native settlement area	100 (28+29)	100 (28+29)	100 (40+19)	100 (40+19)
3.	Learning everything in thier own language	70.17 (25+15)	41.66 (17+8)	50.84 (20+10)	59.32 (24+11)
4.	If learning is possible only in other language, which language you prefer	T 78.94 (25+20) M 21.05 (3+6)	T 66.66 (25+15) M 33.33 (3+17)	T 62.71 (25+12) M 37.28 (15+7)	T 40.67 (15+9) M 59.32 (25+10)
5.	Expecting scholarship amount till the end of the courses of study	100 (28+29)	100 (28+32)	100 (40+19)	100 (40+19)

T- Tamil M- Malayalam

Table No.58: Languages used in tribal residential schools for teaching

S. No.	Language	Age groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Tamil	68.42 (17+22)	75 (23+22)	67.77 (28+12)	69.49 (29+12)
2.	Tamil and Malayalam	31.57 (11+7)	25 (5+10)	32.2 (12+7)	30.5 (11+7)

Table No.59: Languages used in non-residential schools for teaching

S. No.	Languages	Age groups: 15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Tamil	64.91 (16+21)	65 (20+19)	62.71 (24+13)	67.79 (28+12)
2.	Malayalam	31.57 (11+7)	31.66 (8+11)	30.5 (12+6)	28.81 (11+6)
3.	Tamil and Malayalam	3.5 (1+1)	3.33 (0+2)	5.08 (3+0)	3.38 (1+1)
4.	Tamil and English	-	-	1.69 (1+0)	-

Table No.60-A: Expectation of languages in teaching in the educational institutions

S. No.	Levels of education	Age groups: 15-25 age group, Languages (In percentages)				26-35 aeg group, Languages (In percentages)			
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	English	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	English
1	School								
	Primary	12.28 (4+3)	1.75 (1+0)	-	-	13.33 (6+2)	-	-	-
	Middle	14.03 (3+5)	3.5 (1+1)	-	-	10 (0+6)	5 (2+1)	-	-
	High	-	10.52 (4+2)	10.52 (3+3)	-	1.66 (1+0)	6.66 (2+2)	13.33 (3+5)	1.66 (0+1)
	Higher Secondary	1.75 (1+0)	7.01 (2+2)	7.01 (2+2)	7.01 (2+2)	-	8.33 (2+3)	11.66 (3+4)	6.66 (2+2)
2	College	-	8.77 (2+3)	8.77 (2+3)	7.01 (1+3)	-	10 (3+3)	-	11.66 (4+3)

Table No.60-B: Expectation of languages in teaching in the educational institutions

S. No.	Levels of education	Age groups: 36-50 age group Languages (In percentages)				51.and above age group Languages (In percentages)			
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	English	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	English
1.	Schools								
	Primary	5.08 (1+2)	-	-	-	13.55 (6+2)	1.69 (0+1)	-	-
	Middle	10.16 (5+1)	5.08 (0+3)	-	-	6.77 (2+2)	5.08 (2+1)	-	-
	High	6.77 (3+1)	10.16 (4+2)	23.55 (5+3)	-	5.08 (2+1)	11.86 (5+2)	3.38 (1+1)	-
	Higher secondary	1.69 (0+1)	6.77 (4+0)	5.08 (3+0)	10.16 (4+2)	-	20.33 (10+2)	1.69 (1+0)	10.16 (3+3)
2.	College	-	15.25 (7+2)	-	10.16 (4+2)	-	13.55 (6+2)	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)

Table No.61: Opinions about appointment of teachers for learning through Kani

S. No.	Nature of appointment of teachers	Age groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Kani teachers	38.59 (9+13)	28.33 (7+10)	32.24 (13+6)	28.81 (11+6)
2.	Other language teachers who know Kani language	49.12 (13+15)	45 (14+13)	44.06 (19+7)	62.71 (26+11)
3.	Other language teachers	12.28 (6+1)	26.66 (7+9)	23.72 (8+6)	8.87 (3+2)

Table No.62: Willingness about studying their languages in the institutions

S. No.	Levels of education	15-25 age group Languages (In percentages)			26-35 age group Languages (In percentages)			36-50 age group Languages (In percentages)			51 and above age group Languages (In percentages)		
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
1.	School Levels												
	Primary	7.01 (2+2)	-	-	23.33 (4+10)	-	-	25.52 (11+4)	-	-	28.81 (12+5)	-	-
	Middle	15.78 (5+4)	-	-	25.00 (8+7)	-	1.66 (0+1)	22 (10+3)	-	-	39.98 (14+9)	-	1.69 (0+1)
	High	1.75 (0+1)	-	10.52 (3+3)	8.33 (4+1)	-	23.33 (7+7)	23.72 (7+7)	-	13.55 (6+2)	41.37 (10+2)	-	1.69 (1+0)
	Higher secondary	8.77 (3+2)	-	12.28 (6+1)	6.66 (1+3)	-	11.66 (4+3)	5.08 (2+1)	-	8.47 (3+2)	1.69 (1+0)	-	3.38 (1+1)
2	College Level	-	24.56 (6+8)	19.29 (3+8)	-	-	-	-	-	1.67 (1+0)	3.38 (1+1)	-	-

Table No.63: Study of Kani through other languages in different levels of education

S. No.	Levels of education	Age groups											
		15-25 age group Languages (In percentages)			26-35 age group Languages (In percentages)			36-50 age group Languages (In percentages)			51 and above age group Languages (In percentages)		
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
1.	School Primary	1.75 (1+0)	-	-	6.66 (0+4)	-	-	1.69 (0+1)	-	-	1.69 (0+1)	-	-
	Middle	3.5 (1+1)	-	-	5 (1+2)	-	-	3.38 (0+2)	-	-	5.08 (2+1)	-	-
	High	12.28 (5+2)	10.52 (3+3)	-	8.33 (3+2)	15 (4+5)	1.66 (0+1)	5.08 (2+1)	11.85 (4+3)	1.69 (1+0)	15.25 (6+3)	1.69 (1+0)	-
	Higher secondary	17.54 (5+5)	5.26 (3+0)	7.01 (1+3)	18.33 (5+6)	10 (4+2)	8.33 (4+1)	22.03 (11+2)	11.85 (5+2)	15.25 (8+1)	27.11 (12+4)	3.38 (1+1)	3.38 (1+1)
2	College	19.29 (4+7)	5.26 (1+2)	17.54 (4+6)	15 (4+5)	-	11.66 (3+4)	22.03 (8+5)	1.69 (1+0)	3.38 (0+2)	32.2 (13+6)	1.69 (1+0)	8.47 (3+2)

Table No.64: Arrangement made for studying Kani language (by the parents)

S. No.	Arrangements	Age groups 15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Speacial coaching in the house	5.26 (2+1)	13.33 (5+3)	18.64 (8+3)	28.8 (12+5)
2.	Taking joint effort along with their own tribal people	75.43 (16+27)	86.66 (23+29)	81.35 (32+16)	71.18 (28+14)
3.	Other arrangement, if any	19.27 (10+1)	-	-	-

Table No.65: Opinions about the suitability of Kani for teaching purposes

S. No.	Arrangements	Age groups 15-25 age group (In pencentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Suitable	29.82 (11+6)	31.66 (8+11)	42.3 (19+6)	18.64 (9+2)
2.	Not suitable	59.64 (13+21)	58.33 (17+18)	55.93 (20+13)	69.49 (27+14)
3.	No opinion	10.52 (4+2)	10 (3+3)	1.69 (1+0)	11 86 (4+3)

Table No.66: Suggestions for the Kani language development

S. No.	Suggestions	Age groups			
		15-25 age group (In percentages)	26-35 age group (In percentages)	36-50 age group (In percentages)	51 and above age group (In percentages)
1.	Jobs should be given to the Kanis who studied Kani language	8.77 (3+2)	25 (8+7)	15.25 (5+4)	37.28 (17+5)
2.	Establishment of Kani institutions in all settlements	8.77 (4+1)	11.66 (3+4)	6.77 (2+2)	13.55 (2+6)
3.	Kani language should be made as the medium of instruction language	5.26 (2+1)	30 (8+10)	50.84 (20+10)	28.81 (13+4)
4.	Kani language should be taught as a compulsory language	77.19 (19+25)	33.33 (9+11)	27.11 (13+3)	20.33 (8+4)

SCHEDULE MODEL

COMMUNICATION, LANGUAGE AND DEVELOPEMNT

An analysis with reference to the Kanikkara tribe of Tamilnadu

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1. District : Taluk:
   Village Office: Settlement:

2. Informant's name:
3. Sex: Male/Female
4. Age:

Years	Actual Age
15-25	
26-35	
36-50	
51 and above	

5. Education : Uneducated/ Educated (Study level)
6. Religion : Hindu /Christian
7. Occupation :
8. What is your mother tongue?

9. What are the other languages known to speak?

10. How is your ability in your mother tongue?

Stages	Ability		
	Good abiltiy	Moderate/ Average ability	Less ability
Understanding Speaking Reading Writing			

11. How is your ability in other languages?

Stages	Ability		
	Good ability	Moderate/ Average ability	Less ability
Understanding Speaking Reading Writing			

12. What are the circumstances for knowing other languages?

Circumstances	Languages		
	Tamil	Malayalam	Other Languages
Family Educational institution Neighbouring situation Working place Friends Cinema			

Radio T.V. Journals Other reasons, if any			

13. What are the languages known to your parents?

14. What are the languages known to your children if you have?

15. What are the languages not known to your children but known to you?

16. What language you prefer for reading and writing?

17. What languages' scripts are known to you?

Language Script	Reading	Writing
Tamil Malayalam Other languages		

18. How is your translating capacity?

From which language	To which language

19. What are the languages spoken in your house?
1. Kani 2. Tamil 3. Malayalam

20. What are the languages used in the house for speaking about education and the allied matters?

Nature of relationship	Languages					
	Kani			Tamil/Malayalam		
	Always	Oftenly	Occasion-ally	Always	Oftenly	Occasion-ally
Grand father Grand mother Mother Father Other relations Children						

21. What are the languages used in the house for speaking about society and the allied matters?

Nature of realtionship	Languages					
	Always	Oftenly	Occasion-ally	Always	Oftenly	Occasion-ally
Grand father Grand mother Mother Father Other relatives Children						

22. What are the languages used for speaking about family and the allied matters?

Nature of realtionshiop	Languages					
	Always	Oftenly	Occasi- onally	Always	Oftenly	Occasi- onally
Grandfather Grandmother Mother Father Other realtives Children						

23. In which languages you are talking with the labourers if you have?

1. Kani 2. Tamil 3. Malayalam

24. What are the languages used for telling stories to the children?

Story teller	Languages		
	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
By you By your father By your mother By your wife By your brohters & sisters By your children By your other relatives			

25. In which languages you talk with your different language speaking friends who come to your house?
1. Kani 2. Tamil 3. Malayalam

26. In which language, you speak with your neighbour?
1. Kani 2. Tamil 3. Malayalam

27. In which language, the children speak with their playmates?
1. Kani 2. Tamil 3. Malayalam

28. In which language you write letters?

Nature of the people	Languages		
	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
Relatives Friends Others			

29. Do you have the habit of reading newspapers and journals? In which language?

Reading items	Nature		
	Yes		No
	Tamil	Malayalam	
Newspaper Journal			

30. What are the reasons for speaking other languages apart from the mother tongue?

1. Getting respect in the society
2. Getting chance for employment
3. Chance for getting contact with other language speakers
4. Chance for showing communal feeling
5. Development of national integration
6. Other reasons, if any.

31. In which language you speak with your tribal people when you meet them?

Nature of meeting	Languages		
	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam
Ordinary manner			
Official manner			

32. How will you settle your disputes?
1) Through Muttukkani 2) Through court

33. If you settle your disputes through Muttukkani, what language you will use?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malaylaam

34. At the time of seeking court's help, what language you will use for making complaint with the language?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

35. If any strrike or procession is conducted in connection with the problems regarding justice, what language you will use at the time of slogan shouting?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

36. If any strike or procession is conducted in connection with the problems regarding justice, what langauge you will use at the time of slogan shouting?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

37. In what language you will write the application for making suit in the court?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

38. When the lawyer or the judge cross-questions you at the time of enquiry, in what language you will reply?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

39. In which language you will write the complaint for giving it to the police department?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

40. What langauge you will use at the time of making enquiry by the police officials with you?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

41. What language you will use at the time of panchayat meeting conducted among yourself?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

42. What language you will use at the time of action committee meeting conducted among yourselves?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

43. What language you will use for sending circulars to your association members?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

44. Do you want to use your language in all govermnet departments?
1) Yes 2) No

45. If people living in different areas want to use their languages (in all government deparrtments), what will be your opinion?
1) It is wrong to say   2) It is not wrong to say
3) No opinion   4) Other opinion

46. In this situation, what language you want to take as a common language?
1) Kani   2) Tamil
3) Malayalam   4) Other language

47. What are the reasons for that?

1) Chance for getting employment
2) Getting respect from the society
3) Chance for the creation of national integration
4) Chance for the close movement in the society
5) Chance for creating communcal hormony
6) Other reasons if any

48. What about your interest in politics?
1) Party member   2) Party sympathiser
3) No interest

49. In which language you want to speak at the time of conducting political meeting among your people?
1) Kani   2) Tamil   3) Malayalam

50. In which language you want to speak at the time of conducting political meeting among the non-tribal people?
1) Kani   2) Tamil   3) Malayalam

51. If the members of your political party conduct meetings among themselves, in which language they speak?
1) Kani   2) Tamil   3) Malayalam

52. In which language you speak with your political party people who belong to your tribal community?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

53. In which language you speak with your political party people who are not belonging to your tribal community?
1) Kani 2) Tamil
3) Malayalam 4) Other languages

54. If you purchase things from the market in general, in what language you will talk?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

55. In which language you will talk with the merchants of your community who run the shops (at the time of buying things)?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

56. In which language the merchants who belong to your community speak with you at the time of buying things?
1) Tamil 2) Tami 3) Malayalam

57. When you buy things from the shops of non-tribal merchants, in which language they speak with you?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

58. In which language you will talk at the time of buying things in the shops which are run by the non-tribal merchants?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

59. In which language, you will conduct cultural programmes of your people in radio and T.V?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

60. In which language, lessons are to be taught in the tribal

residential school situated in your area?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

61. What are the languages used in the non-tribal residential schools in which your children are studying?
1) Kani 2) Tamil 3) Malayalam

62. Upto what standard, you want to learn your language?

School				College
Primary	Middle	High	Higher Secondary	

63. In which language you want to teach in the educational institutions?

Levels of education		Languages			
		Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Other language
School	Primary				
	Middle				
	High				
	Higher Secondary				
College					

64. What type of teachers you want to appoint in the educational institutions for learning your langauge?

1) Kani teachers
2) Teachers who know Kani langauge

65. Upto what levels of education you want to learn your language through other languages?

Levels of education	Languages			
	Kani	Tamil	Malayalam	Other languages
School Primary Middle High Higher Secondary				
College				

66. Do you think that your language is suitable for teaching purposes in a convincing way?
1) Yes 2) No 3) No opinion

67. What are the roles you will take for the development of your language?
1) Taking active part
2) Participation in the programmes
3) Give subscription

68. Since your language is not a medium of instruction language, in what ways you make arrangements for your children for learning your language?
1) Special training in the house
2) Joint efforts along with other Kani people
3) Other arrangements if any

69. In what ways you develop your language, if your language is made as the medium of instuction language?
1) Sending children to the school
2) Making arrangements for sending others children of their own community
3) Giving financial help
4) Taking self effort.

70. How will you create the scripts in your language?
1) Regional level
(a) Tamil (b) malayalam (c) Other language

2) New way

71. What are the reasons for not having literatures and grammars in your language?
1) Not having language features
2) Not having own scripts
3) Not having proper writers
4) Not having proper devotion
5) Other reasons, if any

72. What do you expect for the language development?
1) Standardisation of scripts
2) Reformation of scripts
3) Standardisation of language
4) Increasing of language utility
5) Other expectations, if any

73. Do you want to establish language association for its development?
1) Yes 2) No 3) No opinion

74. Do you want to have connections with other language associations?
1) Yes 2) No 3) No opinion

75. What are the reasons for having connections with other language associations?
1) Making development in the mother tongue
2) Getting honour
3) Chances for knowing the cultures of other language speakers
4)Knowing the abilities in the literature and grammer of other language speakers
5) Political compulsion
6) Other reasons if any

76. What types of journals do you want to publish for your language development?
1) Newspaper
2) Weekly magazine
3) Fortnightly magazine
4) Monthly journal
5) Quarterly journal
6) Half-yearly journal
7) Yearly journal
8) Other kinds of journals if any

77. What types of programmes do you want to occur in radios and TVs with regard to your language development?

Media	Language features			
	Script	Grammar	Literature	Other features
Radio				
T.V.				

78. Do you like the penetration of other languages into your language?
1) Yes 2) No 3) No opinion

79. In what levels your language will be developed due to the penetration of other languaegs in your language?
1) Growth in the literature and grammar
2) Growth in the lexical items
3) Chânce for knowing other cultures
4) Increasing of science and technological knowledge
5) Making chance for mingling with other people
6) Other reasons if any

80. What do you expect from the government for your language development?

Schedule - Annexure I

1. What are the reasons for the drop-outs in the institutions?

S. No.	Reasons	Actual nature
1.	Poverty	
2.	Distance of Institutions	
3.	inability to understand	
4.	Fear about the teacher	
5.	Non-availability of transportation	
6.	Frustration about the unemployment of elder people (senior people) of their tribal community	
7.	Any other reasons	

2. Do you know about the incentives offered by the government for education?

S. No.	Incentives	Nature of knowlege	
		Known	Not known
1.	Free education		
2.	Separate Quota		
3.	Scholarship		
4.	Concession in age limit		
5.	Other incentives, if any		

3. What are the attitudes of the parents regarding their children's education?

S. No.	Willing aims	Attitudes	
1.	Expecting their children to study like the non-tribal children	Like	Unlike
2.	Establishment of schools from nursery class to 5th std., in the own statement	Like	Unlike
3.	Studying everything in Kani	Like	Unlike
4.	If studying in other languages, what will be the languages you want to study	Tamil	Malayalam
5.	Incentives should be given to students till the completion of studies	Like	unlike
6.	Other aims, if any		

4. What are the levels of the children's education in the area?

S.No.	Educational level	Strength
1.	Upto 5th std	
2.	Upto 8th std	
3.	Upto 10th std	
4.	Upto 12 th std	
5.	Upto college level	
6.	Other educational levels, if any	

5. What are the achievements made by the children on the basis of education?

S.No.	Achievement	Nature		
		Yes	For	Not for
1.	Getting admission in higher studies		Which studies (specify)	
2.	Getting employment opportunity in government services		Which post (specify)	
3.	Involvement in selfemployment on the basis of education		Which work (specify)	
4.	Other achievements, if any			

6. What are the reasons for the motivations of the children?

S.No.	Reasons for the motivation	Nature	
		Yes	No
1.	Inducement for studies on seeing other non-tribal children		
2.	Inducement due to the conduct of classes by teachers		
3.	Getting scholarship		
4.	Quota system in education and employment		
5.	Free education		
6.	Chances for getting free boarding and lodging		
7.	Other reasons, if any		

Schedule - Annexure 2

(For teachers)

a) Teacher's Name :

b) Sex :

c) School/ college name with address :

d) Teachers qualifications :

e) Designation of the teacher :

1. What is the position of the student's attendance in the institutions?

Institutions	Attendance position (Approximately)
School: GTR Schools Non-GTR Schools College	

2. What are the teachers' attitudes towards the tribal children's education?

S. No.	Attitudes	Opinions			
		1	2	3	4
1.	Children's knowledge	Good	Moderate	Not in proper level	Any other opinion
2.	Particular tribal community teacher	Nece-ssary	Not necessary	Any other idea	-
3.	Other langage teacher	Nece-ssary	Not necessary	Any other idea	-
4.	Teaching language	Parti-cular tribal langu-age	Regional language	Mixture level of	Any other idea
5.	If the teacher is a non-tribal special training in the tribal langauge should be given	Nece-ssary	Not necessary	Any other idea	-
6.	Any other attitude				

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